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CHINESE FIND KUOMINTANG KEY TO UNITY

Network of Party Branches Links Up All Parts of Country With Center

NORTH RECONCILED TO NANKING PLAN

Coöperation Effected by Chang Best Guarantee of Lasting Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China — The work of uniting all China through the machinery of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) is spreading rapidly in the north, under the direction of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria and vice-commander of the National Army and Navy.

Kuomintang branches are being established as quickly as possible in all important towns, attracting to membership the most progressive residents. For the first time, North China is giving whole-hearted support to Kuomintang policies.

Kuomintang leaders at Nanking have profited by the mistake made, after the capture of North China in 1928. At that time their enthusiasm was tremendous, and they sent battalions of Kuomintang organizers, most of them southern Chinese, to the north to spread Kuomintang doctrines here. The zeal of these organizers proved excessive. They dominated Kuomintang branches subordinating northern Chinese, to unimportant positions.

Too Early Reforms

Wholesale reforms were instituted, for which the people were not ready. Northern Chinese began to speak critically of "southern carpetbaggers," who were accused of usurping all important official posts and attempting to rule "the conquered north" as aliens. The northern rebellion last year had some popular support because the people disliked the Kuomintang. Leaders of the rebellion raised the cry: "Rule North China by northerners."

Since the rebellion, which was ended by the intervention of Marshal Chang, the Manchurian ruler has shown his conviction that settlement in China must come through the Kuomintang. He has personally directed the organization of several branches in North China and in Manchuria, from which the Kuomintang was previously excluded.

The new Kuomintang branches are very different from those organized in 1928 and 1929. Their officials are almost entirely northern men, and men with real influence. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this change. Northern Chinese are, unlike the southerners, naturally conservative.

New Policy Approved

Under northern control, the Kuomintang in the north will be developed along new lines. It is in a much stronger position to resist any military rebellion. Even the most conservative Manchurian militarists seem to have been won over by the new policy. It was believed that Marshal Chang might encounter open rebellion among his conservative subordinates in Manchuria when he first announced his allegiance to the Kuomintang.

Today the situation appears to have been accepted by all Manchurian militarists. A Kuomintang controlled by northerners has made a strong appeal to them.

To all appearances there is cooperation between the Kuomintang in the north and that in the south. The combined party is in a strong position to resist rebellions and to gain control over the bandits and Communists in the interior provinces.

Soviet Plans New Lumber Test Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 29—The first test on Soviet Russian lumber imports having failed to materialize it is now learned that the Communist Government plans to raise a real case on the Treasury's restrictions.

A smal box of wood chips or splinters will come from the so-called restricted area, where it is charged convict and forced labor are used in lumber camps. The shipload of wood admitted several days ago did not come from the three barred provinces and hence was free to enter.

It was stated that the box of wood may be as small as a box of toothpicks. This could be locked up in the Treasury Department, it was explained, and would not entail expensive storage charges.

SAO PAULO QUIET AFTER POLICE REVOLT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, April 29 (AP)—Complete quiet has been restored at Sao Paulo after the suppression of yesterday's brief revolt of the police, reports reaching here today said. The subversive movement was confined to the police headquarters and there were no repercussions among the people. Regular army troops, some of them sent from here, quelled the disturbance.

Sao Paulo newspapers devoted front pages to the revolt, but agreed the movement had been effectively suppressed. The cause of the rebellion is not known here, but it is thought to have been based principally upon recent federal intervention measures in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. This city is calm and apparently the authorities have no fear of trouble elsewhere in the country.

Stimson Greets Japanese Ruler By Radio as Friendly Neighbor

Baron Shidehara, Tokyo Foreign Minister, Broadcasts Reply and Expresses His Country's Wish to Work for Naval Disarmament

WASHINGTON, April 29 (AP)—In a radio speech that carried across the Pacific Ocean to Japan, Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, today said that largely because of the success of the London Naval Conference of 1930 the Pacific Ocean "no longer separates but rather unites Japan and the United States."

Mr. Stimson's message was part of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of Emperor Hirohito. Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Foreign Minister of the Tokyo Government, delivered a reply which the radio brought to the United States.

Mr. Stimson spoke over the network of the National Broadcasting Company, in this country, and over the semiofficial network system in Japan. Baron Shidehara's message in English, came immediately after Mr. Stimson's had been translated into Japanese for the Nipponese audience.

Mr. Stimson, referring to the tour of the eastern United States by Prince Takamatsu, brother of the Emperor, and his Princess, said their "spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome was because they represented Japan."

"It a great satisfaction to me, on this day of rejoicing in Japan, to speak a few words to the Japanese people, our friendly neighbors across the Pacific Ocean. We worked cordially together last year in London to bring about a limitation of naval armament, and our success there proves our confidence in each other. Both the United States and Japan made sacrifices in their naval programs, but each gained, I am convinced, a fleet which guarantees national security.

"But best of all, these nations, through their intimate association, made clear their aims and purposes and because these aims had no thought of aggression they built up a

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

SERVICE IDEAL GUIDING WORK OF CLUB WOMEN

Economic Conditions Lead to United Efforts for Helpful Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 29—That the word "service" is dominant in the work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was proclaimed yesterday by the federation president, Mrs. John P. Sippel, in her annual report.

"The ever-recurring note," she declared, "is helpfulness to our fellowmen. Perhaps not since the World War have we united in a common effort as we have within the past few months."

Mrs. Sippel related that in addition to the usual programs in art, literature and citizenship, new interests have come to the fore within the yeaf, due to the unusual economic conditions.

"Now," she said, "we hear an exultant song of triumph because the privilege of assisting others was ours and because, by our united efforts, we did help and are yet helping very materially."

Work For Child Welfare

Stress was placed upon the attention paid by the clubs to the problem of handicapped children brought to their attention by President Hoover.

Extended reference also was made to efforts within the federation toward amelioration of the unemployment problem. In this connection a letter to Mrs. Sippel from President Hoover was read, reciting:

"I appreciate very warmly what you and your associates have done in cooperation with the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. This work has been of the greatest social value, besides its obvious humanitarian aspects. I will be obliged if you will convey to your associates in the federation my cordial thanks."

Prohibition was brought prominently to the front today with addition to the scheduled program of an address by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Director of National Prohibition, who declared that the Volstead Act is capable of enforcement, though the service needs good officials, backed by public sentiment. He spoke within the period devoted to the department of American citizenship.

Mrs. John C. Pearson of Oklahoma, chairman of the law observance division, discussed the Wickersham report and told of attendance at a meeting in Washington of the Women's Law Enforcement Committee and made the declaration that "a survey of the nation shows an increasing sentiment favoring prohibition."

Mrs. Pearson noted that the Wickersham report failed to carry the women's opinion on the subject and advocated finding the buyer of liquor equally guilty with the seller.

Prosperity Reserve Fund

Lewis W. Douglas, Representative in Congress from Arizona, speaking within the time of the department of legislation, suggested that economic depression might be guarded against by an effective tariff law, unemployment insurance and a Government reserve fund, to be gathered in times of prosperity." Too much mass action and too little individual thought is known in the country, he declared.

An innovation was an address received by wire from Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, whose airplane was held up by storm at a distant point. She urged feminine consideration of what becomes of the dollar spent by American women.

At a dinner given in her honor at the Arizona Club Miss Hanni Forchhammer of Denmark told of woman's efforts toward European disarmament and of woman's struggle toward an effective part in the deliberations of the League of Nations.

The evening program was furnished mainly by state directors who read short reports of club activities in every part of the United States.

THE MONITOR INDEX

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1931

General News Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13
Financial News Pages 10 and 11
News of Sports—Page 12

FEATURES

Fashions and Dressmaking 8
The Home Forum 9
Christian Science in Relation to Business (With Russian Translation)
Radio Programs 13
News of Freemasonry 13
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

CHEAP MONEY LIFTS GLOOM IN LONDON MARKET

But Precarious Condition of Government Impedes Trade Rehabilitation

The following account of financial conditions in London shows that the market is firm and ready to respond to any bullish reports, but trade revival is still impeded by the uncertainty of the political situation. The article forms part of the Financial Capitals feature, which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is printing every Wednesday.*

By HARTLEY WITHERS

Former Director of Financial Inquiries in British Treasury

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—"It's no use asking how business is," said a financial friend of mine lately. "Business is all politics nowadays and politics is a bad imitation of business. When we're not asking for the latest news about a revolution somewhere, or the state of French opinion about the German-Austrian customs union, we are wondering how the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to stop public extravagance and bring expenditure down." Variations of the same theme are to be heard wherever one tries to collect the opinions of business authorities.

Every week it becomes more abundantly clear that revival of financial confidence is unlikely to come until political conditions are more settled, and it need hardly be said that until financial confidence is restored, revival of world trade can only be tentative and timid. "We have always known," said John Maynard Keynes at a recent meeting, "that the whole course of international trade and finances depends on a steady flow of lending, equal to the amount of their surplus resources, from the creditor countries as a whole to the debtor countries as a whole."

Hopeful Undertone

The interruption, since 1929, of this free flow of international capital may be held responsible for a great part of the catastrophic fall in prices which has lowered the credit of primary producers, weakened the confidence of investors, and so effected the usual vicious circle by making it still more difficult for debtor countries to borrow and for creditor countries to lend with any confidence.

In these circumstances it was most unfortunate for finance and trade that the proposal by which Germany and Austria were arranging to form a customs union was made known to other countries in a manner which aroused the suspicions and susceptibilities of the French press. A better political atmosphere on the Continent was one of the favorable signs on the financial sky, when the deplorable clumsiness with which this most reasonable proposal was handled gave it the appearance of a

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

CONSERVATIVES FORECAST END OF FREE TRADE

Declare Snowden's Budget Postpones Repayment of Borrowed Funds

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 29—Now that all political parties have had their say about the Labor Government's budget, opinion is growing that a revenue tariff next year may be the inevitable sequel to this last effort to maintain free trade in Britain.

Conservatives in the House of Commons declared last night that the balance sheet of Philip Snowden omits essential facts. Neville Chamberlain, leading for this party in the absence of Stanley Baldwin, who is on a political tour of northern England, said the main feature was the relation between the Treasury and the unemployment insurance fund which had involved state borrowing to the extent of £35,000,000 last year, and if things went on as at present would leave this fund in debt by the next budget to the extent of more than £100,000,000.

Describing Mr. Snowden as the last Chancellor of the Exchequer who would not introduce a free trade budget, Mr. Chamberlain said "Mr. Snowden has described it as a landmark. It is truly so and will mark the end of an obsolete and wornout system."

Oliver Stanley, another leading Conservative, was more explicit. The Government, he said, was borrowing at the rate of £1,000,000 per week. It was lending that money to the unemployment fund which was in fact bankrupt. It was doing exactly what official experts had stated ought not to be done. It was borrowing to pay annual expenditure.

A budget which omitted all reference to that fact was dishonest, Mr. Stanley declared. If this annual expenditure, which would some day have to be met, were taken into account, the real gap between income and outgo which had to be bridged would not be £27,000,000, as Mr. Snowden said, but £90,000,000 or more.

John Maynard Keynes, Cambridge economist, is even more definite. Mr. Snowden, he says, though unalterably opposed to a revenue tariff, has in fact done as much as possible to insure that it will be impracticable for the next Chancellor of the Exchequer to solve the 1931-1932 budget without recourse to such an expedient.

Meanwhile Mr. Baldwin last night at Liverpool said the first action of the Conservatives if returned to power would be to put into force an emergency tariff on manufactured goods.

Moscow Acclaims Treaty With Italy As Blow to Boycott

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, April 29—The Soviet press today acclaims the new Italo-Russian commercial treaty as a "blow against the adventurous attempt to boycott the Union and organize an economic blockade of the Soviet Union."

Russia's success in obtaining Italian credit is moreover interpreted as showing the feasibility of the present Soviet policy of turning away from the United States and placing a maximum number of orders in Europe. The causes of the enthusiasm are partially political and partially economic.

The value of the Italian credit of 350,000,000 lire, about $17,500,000, is comparatively insignificant, but the willingness of the Italian state to guarantee 75 per cent of the value of the credits granted for the two-year period is considered here as a welcome sign of European confidence, especially when it follows so closely German credits of 300,000,000 marks.

Another recent development encouraging this European orientation of Soviet commercial policy is the reported willingness of the Bank for International Settlements to discount Soviet bills of exchange.

Politically the German and Italian credit agreements possess definite if subsidiary significance. They reflect the Soviet effort to maintain good relations with those countries which are not on the best terms with France, and are interpreted as a sign that any danger of a united European economic front against the Soviet Union is not imminent under present circumstances.

Syracuse Explorers Penetrate Jungles; Find Venezuelan Fish With Brakes

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 29—The Syracuse Andean expedition returned here yesterday on the Caracas of the Red D Line, with a collection of animals and birds from the jungles and mountains of a district in the interior of Venezuela never before penetrated by explorers, so far as is known.

Data about Indian tribes whose culture is believed to date back to the Incas, specimens of rare fish preserved in solution and nearly 1000 varieties of plants were included in the collection.

The expedition, which was headed by Dr. Parke H. Struthers, zoologist of Syracuse University, left here Dec. 31, and established its base in the city of Merida.

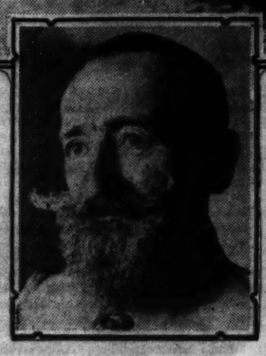
Penetrating inland by motor truck 453 miles from Porto Cabello, members of the party reached a height of 13,000 feet above sea level, where the heat was 125 degrees by day and the temperature below freezing at night. There some of the party sought rare flora and fauna, while others penetrated the caves of the extinct Indian tribes known as the Chamas and the Timotes, believed to have been contemporary with the Incas. They found in the caves about 30 idols in gutta percha, relics of beaten gold and tools carved in stone.

A rare fish was found in the mountain streams of the Andes. It is covered with silver plates in place of scales, has the equivalent of two mouths, and is equipped with an ingenious system of brakes which it applies against mountain currents to save itself from being swept downward too rapidly. It blows up its jowls and uses the vacuum in its lower mouth to hang on to rocks while apparently back-paddling with its side plates.

A 13-year-old Venezuelan mountain boy, Pedro Fernando Rodon, also returned with the party. He will be tutored and sent to Syracuse University at the expense of the members of the expedition in gratitude for the courtesies extended to them by government officials of Venezuela.

Dr. Sidnam P. Poole was the geographer of the expedition; Dr. Earl T. Apfel, geologist; Wesley Curran, ichthologist; Dr. Ernest Reed, botanist, and Dr. Robert L. Crockett, bacteriologist.

In the Military 'Melting Pot'



Above—Members of the French Foreign Legion in Algeria. Below—Colonel Rollet, Commander of the Legion (Henri Manuel).

Prince Hailed By British As Royal Salesman

Heir to Throne to Carry On by Addressing Industrial Conferences

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, April 29 — "You have done a real man's job and the nation is right proud of you," echoed the whole of Britain in a great welcome home to the salesman Prince—Edward of Wales—from his memorable 18,000-mile trade mission to South America," as he alighted from the cross-channel airplane at 1 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Prince George.

Their plane, City of Glasgow, descended near Windsor Castle, where King George and Queen Mary were awaiting them.

In his urgent desire to pass on to British industry the lessons learned from suggestions gleaned on his tour, the "royal commercial traveler" has hurried home and has already arranged conferences in big industrial centers all over the country at which he will outline his own proposals for future overseas trade development.

During the 100 days since leaving England with the object of opening the British Empire Trade Exhibition at Buenos Aires he has traveled on an average of 180 miles a day by sea, rail, air, automobile and mule through six republics, from the oil fields of Peru to the mines of Bolivia and from Chile across the mighty Andes to Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

In six great capitals of the world he has blazed the trail for British manufactures. The success of the Buenos Aires Exhibition has surpassed all forecasts, thanks to the Prince's personal efforts and, figuratively speaking, he is said to be returning with £10,000,000 worth of orders in his pocket. But he realizes his task is not finished.

"Our national existence depends upon following trade," he told the Brazilians.

The Prince has been out to double his country's exports and he has come back to tell home manufacturers the markets are there but firms must go to secure the orders. And as ambassador the Prince has been no less successful. He has cemented the ties of friendship between Britain and the South American republics.

Once again in his travels he has scored a wonderful individual triumph.

British Trade Exhibition Closes Successful Run

BY THE UNITED PRESS

BUENOS AIRES, April 28 — The British Empire Trade Exhibition—representing Great Britain's biggest effort in years to regain South American trade—came to a close last night with everyone connected with the affair conceding it to be a success.

More than 1,500,000 persons attended the exhibition since it opened March 14, although the most optimistic had previously estimated that not more than 600,000 would visit the grounds.

Connecticut Town in Pennsylvania

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 29—"A Forgotten Connecticut Town" was described here last night by Burton Mansfield, former Connecticut Tax Commissioner, in a paper read before the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

Mr. Mansfield said that this town is Westmoreland, Penn. He recalled that when Charles I. gave the Connecticut Colony its charter, he included the land stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Westmoreland was founded by Connecticut citizens, and was accustomed to sending delegates to the meetings of the colony. After the Revolutionary War, Pennsylvania claimed the town, and a commission made up of representatives of both states decided that it should go to Pennsylvania.

As compensation a part of what is now Ohio was awarded to the City of New Haven. A portion of this Ohio grant was sold in 1788 for the sum of $1,200,000. Part of this land which was sold is now the site of Cleveland. From the money realized a fund was established for caring for the state board of education. The fund in its entirety still exists, its income being used for the state school system. The land in Ohio which was not sold was given to those Connecticut citizens who were injured during the Revolutionary War. This sector included approximately 500,000 acres.

HOOVER GREETS RULERS OF SIAM AT WHITE HOUSE

President Then Returns Formal Call—King Curtails Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 29 — The United States today officially welcomed King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambaibarni of Siam.

The King and Queen arrived here last night from New York, accompanied by William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State; Prince Amoradat Kridakara, the Siamese Minister, and other State Department and Army and Navy officials. At the Union Station the royal pair was greeted by an official group headed by Vice-President Curtis and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

While in Washington the King and Queen are guests at the house on Massachusetts Avenue owned by Larz Anderson of Boston.

Soon after 10 a. m. today their car drew up at the White House where they were received by President and Mrs. Hoover in the Blue Room, the first regal visitors to be greeted in the White House since Queen Marie of Rumania was received there by President Coolidge. The greeting was brief and scarcely had the King and Queen had time to return home when the President and Mrs. Hoover, conforming to custom, returned their call.

From then on the King and Queen greeted a stream of official visitors. Vice-President Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Gann, called at 11:15. Following them Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court with their wives paid their respects. At 11:30 the dignitaries gave an audience to the members of the Cabinet and their wives, George H. Moses, president pro-tempore of the Senate; the chief of staff, the chief of naval operations and the commandant of the Marine Corps. Shortly after noon the calls of foreign diplomatic heads accredited to this country began.

King Prajadhipok of Siam early today cancelled his entire schedule for this afternoon, including his coast-to-coast radiocast.

Foreign Legion Observes Its 100-Year Mark

Colorful French Military Unit Is Composed of Many Nationalities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, April 29—The famous French Foreign Legion is celebrating its centenary today, although it was actually not until August, 1831, that the legion first left France for Algeria, having been founded by King Louis Philippe.

The legion is the only international armed force of any importance in the world. Its campaigns of recent years in North Africa have been so glamorous as to give novelists and opera librettists a rich fund of material for their plots and settings.

Less than 13 years after the armistice, this fighting unit under the French flag is composed principally of Germans who a few years ago were engaged in shooting at the tricolor. Its members are not politically minded. They are soldiers first, last and all the time.

To some it may be surprising that this celebrated body of soldiers should be only 100 years old. This centenary, however, is but that of the Foreign Legion in its modern form and organization. The tradition of Foreign Legions in the French Army stretches back to the early time when Irishmen and Scotsmen sought a freer life by serving under the French colors.

Under Charles VII the Scottish Guard was famous. Later on, German Walloon, Flemish, Swiss, Italian, Swedish, English and Spanish recruits swelled the French army.

Their number increased during the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI. Even the Revolutionaries esteemed the foreign regiments and issued an appeal to them, on April 20, 1792, to gather under the Tricolor.

Shared Napoleon's Glory

The legions shared the glory of Napoleon's dazzling career but survived its eclipse. After the Emperor's downfall, Louis XVIII disbanded these foreign regiments and formed instead the Legion of Hohenlohe, which became subsequently the Twenty-first Light Regiment and is now merged with the Eighty-sixth Regiment of the Line.

In 1830, numerous political exiles, feeling the effects of the stirring events of that year, sought shelter in France. It was to utilize their services that the Foreign Legion was legally incorporated in 1831 and its statutes fixed. King Louis Philippe was the organizer of the present legion.

At the beginning it comprised seven battalions of eight companies each. Three battalions were exclusively

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Youthful Hero of Colorado Blizzard Chats With President in Washington

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 29—It is a far cry from the blizzard-bound school bus in Colorado, where 13-year-old Bryan Untiedt saved his schoolmates from freezing five weeks ago, to the scarlet tulips that were in bloom in front of the White House when he arrived to be the guest of President and Mrs. Hoover this morning.

It is a far cry, too, between his arrival and that of another visitor, an hour later—the King of Siam. There was no fanfare for Bryan. The time of his arrival was not announced beforehand. His visit is to be very informal, yet none the less exciting. Within the first two hours of it he had seen a President and a King, and lots of other thrills were in store for him.

The young visitor came into Washington this morning by train from St. Louis, accompanied by a government official who happened to be coming this way from Denver. A shiny White House limousine was waiting at the station for him. It rolled along by the Capitol which Bryan had often heard of and seen pictures of, but had never seen. It turned into Pennsylvania Avenue, made famous by inauguration parades, and he caught his glimpse of the Washington Monument. It passed the Treasury with its gold-filled vaults.

Mrs. Hoover greeted Bryan when he reached the White House. After a brief chat he was taken to the Blue bedroom where he is to sleep while here. He combed his hair, straightened his tie and was soon ready to go with Mrs. Dare Stark McMullin, personal friend of the Hoovers, over to the executive offices to see the President.

Manfully, the youngster shook the President's hand, with a "Hello, Mr. President," to which the Chief Executive replied, "I'm awfully glad to see you, Bryan." For five minutes they chatted. Bryan told the President of the interesting things he had seen on his trip here. The President inquired about the boy's family, but did not turn the subject to the bus disaster.

As he left the President's office, Bryan said that he had understood that there were some dogs at the White House, which he would like very much to see. His wish was immediately granted. Soon after, it was time to go to the house to observe the formal ceremonies that are in order when a President greets a King. And then Bryan and Mrs. McMullin set out in a White House car to visit the Lincoln Memorial, the Monument, Arlington, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and other places that must be seen when one is making his first visit to Washington.

Bryan will not be present at the state dinner which is to be given tonight in honor of the King of Siam, but he had luncheon with the President and Mr. Hoover promised him that some time during the evening he should have a chance to shake hands with the King, the fourth, the President explained to him, to have visited the United States. Bryan will remain at the White House over night and tomorrow.

LAMONT PUTS RECOVERY UP TO BUSINESS

Must Solve Own Problems, He Declares, and Thinks Crisis Is Being Met

LEADERS JOIN HIM IN BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Unemployment Insurance Is Condemned at U. S. Chamber of Commerce, as a Dole

Concerted efforts to solve the problems that face the business world focus attention upon the increasing importance of economic study. In a series of 18 articles on "What Makes Your Income Come In?" THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *combines a discussion of elementary phases of modern economics with reporting of current national and international commercial conventions. The following, the ninth, deals with the sessions of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.*

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 29—The Hoover Administration brought its wage maintenance campaign squarely before the business men of America through Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, today.

Speaking at the opening of the nineteenth annual session of the national organization which represents 1700 trade groups and approximately 1,000,000 business leaders of the nation, Mr. Lamont met proposals for wage cuts with the declaration that "the most prosperous periods of our industrial history have been those coincident with high wages and shorter hours."

Not reduced wages and a longer working day, but higher pay and a shorter day are what the future holds in store, Mr. Lamont declared to business leaders assembled here from all parts of the country. Significance was added to the statement from the fact which became known here, that Mr. Lamont had been closeted with President Hoover at the White House immediately prior to the preparation of the speech delivered today.

Lamont Address a Highlight

The Lamont address was the highlight of the opening of the general session of the four-day conference and the first day was packed from morning to evening with discussions on business problems. At one period five round tables on as many subjects were proceeding simultaneously.

He was followed by Harry A. Wheeler, First National Bank, Chicago, who urged a loosening of the nation's pursestrings as an immediate method meeting the depression.

Foremost among topics discussed today were employment insurance, wages, trust law legislation and business efforts to bring about stabilization of industry.

Mr. Lamont's address was preceded by the keynote speech by William Butterworth, president of the chamber, who declared that organized business accepted its responsibility for leadership in the present period of depression. Word of improvement in the economic situation, Mr. Butterworth declared, was appearing in the news of the hour.

The depression, however, he declared, has been distinguished from all those which have gone before in the absence of major industrial disputes, and in the failure of business to cut its wages.

In the past, Mr. Lamont declared, "employers immediately discharged hundreds of thousands of workers and ruthlessly slashed wages at the first sign of trouble, and labor responded by engaging in the most bitter and destructive strikes, involving destruction of property, riots and bloodshed.

"The outstanding difference between the present depression and its predecessors," Mr. Lamont went on, "is the remarkable way in which both industry and labor have met the crisis with a conciliatory attitude which recognized each other's problems. The great industries of the country responded with fine spirit to the President's request that wages be maintained and that construction and extension programs be undertaken.

Sees Sluggish Improvement

"Labor's attitude as well," he went on, "has been a most enlightened one, showing that the workers recognized quite fully the difficulties and problems confronting employers. This spirit of helpful coöperation has been of incalculable value in lightening the burdens of the depression."

Mr. Lamont characterized the depression as one of the most serious in the country's history. Business is now showing, he said, a sluggish improvement. The real and only solution for such crisis, he declared, rests upon business itself. He warned the assembled leaders of American industries that the severity of depressions has been growing greater in recent decades and that business must put its own house in order in the development of a better balance between production and consumption.

Mr. Lamont's speech gave special attention to the amount of unemployment now. He declared that the seeming discrepancy between the 2,500,000 unemployed listed by the census returns in April, 1930, and the estimated figure of 6,000,000 set by a canvass of 19 cities in January, was reconcilable by the different basis on which the two surveys were made, and by the increasing severity of the employment situation that had developed in the interval.

Mr. Lamont declared himself "happy to say" that, "the total of 6,000,000 for last January has already

been reduced somewhat by the slight improvement in business during the first quarter." That figure likewise, he said, "included 1,500,000 seasonably unemployed." This indicated a total of "abnormal or depressional unemployment" last January of 4,500,000, or about 10 per cent of the total number of workers in the country. Contrasted to this 10 per cent unemployment, he said, the general volume of business had dropped 25 to 30 per cent.

More Jobs in the Future

Mr. Lamont saw no reason to believe that when busines had recovered its normal volume, the 10 per cent of workers would not be reëmployed. He declared, further, that no permanent unemployment problem was likely to follow technological improvements in industry.

On the contrary, he said, technical improvements must continue, and will make more jobs in the future rather than less.

"But these bright prospects for the long term future, Mr. Lamont declared, cannot obscure the fact that we are deep into one of the most severe depressions of our business history and that labor and capital as well have suffered seriously from curtailed earnings on account of unemployment. In spite of this I am sure it will not be denied that there has been less actual distress and less social disturbance than ever before under similar circumstances."

Finally, Mr. Lamont declared that the responsibility for preventing further disastrous trade slumps must rest on industry itself. With respect to financial and credit consideration, the banks will have to exert the necessary pressure or restraint long before the acute phase has been reached.

"In the maintenance of a better balance between production and consumption and in keeping process on a fair level, in fostering a sound business policy and practices, in developing a spirit of "live and let live" in the competition for sales, all of these influences must come from industry itself, and there are many indications that much can and will be done in this direction."

Purposes of Chamber

In his welcoming address Mr. Butterworth said in part:

"The peculiar function of the national chamber is to permit organizations to arrive at common views upon problems of national importance and transcending the special interest of any field of business and any single community.

"In the field of agriculture the chamber has continued its efforts to bring about real community of interest between farmers and commercial organizations, to facilitate agricultural readjustments on the basis of the regional character of agricultural problems. Moreover, the organizations in this chamber have repeatedly expressed their sympathetic interest in the manifold problems of the agricultural industry.

"The value of the service of business men's organizations during this period can scarcely be exaggerated. They played a major rôle in the task of maintaining a gradual slope of decline without those precipitate changes which leave a trail of wreckage and waste. Thus, I say that the organizations created and maintained by business men, by reason of the stake which each business man has in the common weal, have never more fully measured up to their opportunities.

"The public has expected business to exercise leadership in appraising and in finding solution for business problems. The public looks to business for such leadership not only in fair weather but in stressful times. It may rightfully look to business for a leadership of character as well as of brains, of poise as well as of energy, of courage as well as knowledge, of real human interest as well as of determination."

Answer Couzens's Challenge

Answering the challenge of James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, members of the United States Chamber of Commerce yesterday took up the discussion of compulsory unemployment insurance. While insurance of a voluntary character might partially ameliorate the fluctuations of business, most of the speakers who participated in the round table conference asserted that not even compulsory insurance could meet a situation of unemployment such as that declared by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, to exist at the present time in the United States.

The question of social insurance was one stressed by Mr. Cousens in his challenge to the chamber that it offer a constructive program for Congress to adopt at its next session. The experience of Great Britain, Germany, France and other European countries with state insurance of the unemployed was raised in the debate yesterday, either to support or to oppose arguments in favor of such action for the United States.

"Compulsory insurance is per se an evil we should seek to avoid," declared P. Tecumseh Sherman, attorney of New York City. "It is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the deep-rooted instincts of our people. Besides multiplying bureaucracy, compulsory insurance, if effective, would result in the imposition upon many of what is contrary not only to their wishes but also to their natural rights and best interests."

Dubious Social Panacea

He asserted that state insurance would get into the hands of politicians "as the social insurances of Great Britain have been largely perverted into media for an indiscriminate redistribution of wealth" and warned that the country should not be rushed into "dubious social panaceas."

Leroy A. Lincoln, general counsel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, said that insurance "can be properly used" in the case of persons who are normally in employment "for protection against loss from seasonal unemployment and for a limited period from cyclical and technological unemployment. It will never be able to provide against loss from long protracted unemployment due to continued depression, without becoming, at least in part, relief or charity instead of insurance."

Mr. Lincoln argued that insurance, in itself, can never furnish the major solution for the general problems of unemployment. He attacked the proposal for state insurance, declaring that unbiased study of conditions in Great Britain, France and Germany, indicate that insurance proposals there have not attained their objectives.

Other scheduled speakers included Prof. Ralph H. Blanchard, Columbia University, and James A. Beha, manager and counsel, National Bureau of Casualty & Security Underwriters.

Pay Too Much Taxes

One of the embarrassments of the United States Treasury is that taxpayers insist on paying too much, rather than too little, Arthur A. Ballantine, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, revealed in one of the many speeches before the Chamber of Commerce.

"The amounts paid out by the Treasury in refunds result very materially from the fact that many taxpayers in computing their liabilities have been unduely severe on themselves," Mr. Ballantine said.

Judge Arthur J. Lacy, chairman of the property-owners division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, declared that annual cost of federal, state and local governments is $13,000,000,000 or about one-seventh of the whole national income. The staggering total, he said, has become so high that immediate, drastic efforts must be made to reduce it, otherwise excessive tax burdens will cause an emergency.

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, looked to right business thinking by business men for a return of normalcy. Although the confidence of the masses has been shaken and they are "turning to mountebanks and politicians," his own confidence in the business remains unshaken, he said.

The coal operators of Newcastle, England, once met a serious problem of overproduction by agreeing to stop all mining until they had used up their surplus stores at the pits and on Newcastle docks, C. E. Blochus, president of Clinchfield Coal Corporation, New York City, related at the round table on natural resources.

Although that happened in 1665 Mr. Blochus thought that the unusual example of voluntary restraint practiced by competing merchants almost 266 years ago might serve as a useful model for the coal, oil and lumber producers of today.

The general belief that timber in the United States is a rapidly disappearing natural resource was stoutly denied by A. C. Dixon, vice-president of the Booth Kelly Lumber Company, Eugene, Ore. True conservation, he insisted, consists in using ripe timber and clearing the ground for a new growth rather than in leaving old timber stand indefinitely.

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MODIFIED TRUST LAWS FAVORED IN CHAMBER TALKS

Concerted Demand to Congress Indicated by Trade Group Speakers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 29—Congress will be faced at its next session with a concerted demand from industry for revision of the antitrust laws, speakers at the opening of the general session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declared here today. Revision or clarification of existing laws to enable the oil, coal and lumber industries to meet their problem of overproduction was urged at a conference on American natural resources.

The action followed the lead taken yesterday by the Congress of Industries, meeting here concurrently. Support of the American Bar Association for any movement to bring the antitrust laws up to date was also assured.

Legislative provision for prejudging the legality of trade agreements to prevent overproduction, or drastic modification of existing law to meet changed conditions in industry, was asked by representatives of all three organizations.

Pending passage of such legislation, industries suffering from overproduction were urged to take whatever steps toward stabilization they considered effective with "courage and confidence," regardless of the uncertainty of existing law.

After representatives of the petroleum, coal and lumber industries had described the difficulty each is having to combat overproduction in the face of limitations imposed by the Sherman Act, Rush C. Butler, chairman of the commerce committee of the American Bar Association, declared that organization favored liberalization and modification on the law.

"The American Bar Association," Mr. Butler said, "suggests that Congress enact legislation conferring upon the Federal Trade Commission authority to pass in advance on contracts in restraint of trade, voluntarily submitted, and granting immunity, to parties to approved contracts, from the criminal, confiscatory and threefold damage provisions of the antitrust laws."

Mr. Butler's suggestion was in line with the resolutions passed by the Congress of Industries calling for "enactment of legislation that will result in such clarification of existing laws as will preserve the competitive existence of the small independent industrial units," and for "strengthening the powers of the Federal Trade Commission to receive and accept trade agreements."

G. H. Dorr, New York attorney, agreed with Mr. Butler that clarification of existing antitrust laws would enable business to go ahead confidently with programs of reasonable self-regulation.

While waiting for legislative action Mr. Dorr urged business to try out various proposals for a reasonable adjustment of production to demand, so that "lessons from experience with them may be made available for further progress."

A. C. Dixon, vice-president of the Booth Kelly Lumber Co., Eugene, Ore., called upon the Chamber of Commerce to recommend legislation which will permit the lumber industry to take such steps toward stabilization as will enable it to recover from its present condition, where, he said, it is "at the point of stagnation with its back to the wall."

"I would like to have the industry given the legal right," he said, "to try for better production control on a worth-while scale, during a period when we are using all our energy, and all the means at our command in an effort to correct a public misconception of the industry's situation, and to improve our marketing methods, trade promotion and trade extension work."

The coal industry also would be assisted materially in avoiding overproduction by a liberalization of the antitrust laws, according to C. E. Bochus, president of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, New York. The existing laws, Mr. Bochus pointed out, have not even protected the smaller interests from the competition of the larger.

For the oil industry, "modification of competition-enforcing laws," according to Joseph E. Pogue, New York City, is the only alternative to government control.

There are two different avenues lying before the industry, he said. One of these is along the line of elimination of specialized competition and revision of antitrust laws to make it possible. Should it be impossible to take this avenue, he saw some other form of government control as the only other alternative.

ELECTRICITY USERS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Although 22 years elapsed from the building of the first Edison electrical power plant to the time when the concern had 1,000,000 customers, the present growth throughout the country averages 1,000,000 new users of electricity every year, Charles M. Ripley, engineer in the General Electric Company, told members of the New England division of the Robert Morris Associates in a talk at the Parker House last evening.

"Electricity ignores depressions," said Mr. Ripley, "and it is still comparatively undeveloped." He said that not only is electric power cheaper than light, but it is possible and plausible to use electricity as freely as water. There was a gain of 14 per cent last year in the domestic use of electricity, he said.

Support Indicated For Building Bills

Republican members of the Legislature will support Gov. Joseph B. Ely's construction bills reported yesterday by the House Ways and Means Committee and calling for expenditures of $3,759,000, of which $2,759,000 would be obtained on four-year notes.

This was intimated today following a caucus of Republican legislators called for the purpose of explaining provisions of the appropriation measures. Gaspar G. Bacon, President of the Senate, explained that no further changes were suggested in the Governor's proposed program.

At the same time it was announced that Governor Ely had nominated John J. Burns of the Harvard Law School as a Justice of the Superior Court.

Governor Ely yesterday signed bills authorizing Boston to borrow $2,000,000 for high school construction and $500,000 for street repairs.

Development of Fort Point Channel and South Bay by filling in at an estimated cost of $6,821,800 was favored by a delegation which appeared to support a bill before the House Ways and Means Committee. Water commerce has dwindled in this section because of poor warehouse and railroad facilities, it was pointed out.

Declaring that public control of the Eastern Massachusetts trolley lines had proved a "flat failure" Francis J. Horgan, Boston attorney, advised the Legislative Committee on Transportation to give full control back to the company, at a hearing on the financial condition of the road.

Leader of World W.C.T.U. in Boston

On a speaking tour of New York and the southern New England states, Miss Agnes E. Slack of London, sister of the late Sir John Bamford Slack, and honorary secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has arrived in Boston.

Miss Slack, who has been active in temperance work in four continents, delivered a series of brief talks dealing with temperance work and with her recent visit to Palestine, Egypt and other parts of the Near East, at the New England Sanatarium in Melrose, Mass.

A party of more than 50 workers will sail from England to attend the World's W. C. T. U. convention, which is to be held in Toronto, Can., June 3 to 10, Miss Slack announced. She said that delegates from a number of other lands, including Ceylon, India, Japan and South America, were to attend the convention.

CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR BOSTON PAVING

Contracts for bitulithic and sheet asphalt paving, surface drains and sewerage work in Boston, aggregating more than $54,000, were awarded yesterday by Mayor Curley. One of the largest contracts went to Henry F. Malley, whose bid of $13,589.90 was the lowest, for paving Linden Street from Adams to Juliette Streets, and Seminole Street from Cummins Highway to Wood Avenue. The largest contract, $29,879, was for sanitary sewers and surface drains on Northern Avenue, South Boston.

GREAT REVIVAL OF TEMPERANCE TEACHING URGED

Belmont Rally Is Third of Many to Cover Every Part of the State

It was temperance education that wiped out the saloon in the United States, and there must be a revival of temperance teaching in school, church and community to get rid of bootlegging and lawlessness. This was the unanimous verdict of a round-table conference held at the Payson Park Congregational Church in Belmont yesterday under the auspices of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League.

Speakers at the conference, which was attended by many of the leaders of social, religious and public life of Boston and Belmont, included Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, who read a message from Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, Dr. Richard C. Cabot, president of the Anti-Saloon League, the Rev. Kenneth C. MacArthur, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, Frank A. Scott, superintendent of schools of Belmont, and others.

"Teach by facts and illustration, not by exhortation," was the keynote of the conference, and speakers emphasized that this teaching must be positive rather than negative, and must be kept abreast of the times.

Temperance Defined

Defining temperance as "the moderate use of those things that are not essentially harmful," Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, said that there was certainly no reason to abandon the use of the word temperance, which in the case of alcohol certainly meant total abstinence.

Mr. Davis then announced that these conferences on temperance education, of which the one in Belmont was the third, were to be continued until every part of the State had been thoroughly aroused to the need for unabating temperance teaching.

Mrs. Cabot, speaking at the session on "Classroom Guidance" pointed out that the General Laws of Massachusetts make imperative the giving of instruction "to all pupils in all schools under public control," as to the harmful effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics.

She read a letter from Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, in which he said:

"There is a very distinct obligation upon the public schools to provide instruction in the effect of alcohol and narcotics. There is a law of the State which is very definite and clear on this point.

"Far beyond this statutory requirement, however, is the great responsibility that rests upon education so to equip our youth that they may be able successfully to meet all conditions of life. No other armor can be more powerful than that of knowledge sustained by determination of will and the strength of good habits.

"There can be no question that the instruction given in the schools during the last generation has been very effective in spreading among the people a knowledge of the risks to health and happiness that are involved in the use of alcohol and narcotics. This instruction should not be relaxed. Indeed it must be strengthened and enforced at every point."

Mrs. Cabot, who is a member of the Advisory Board of the State Board of Education, pointed out that since prohibition went into effect, this law had not been given as much attention as should have been the case. Plans were made and recommendations offered for the carrying on with greater zeal of this branch of temperance education.

Dr. Cabot, speaking before a large audience at the night session, on "What the Doctor Knows About Alcohol," startled them by stating that he did "not believe in temperance" because he had "seen too much harm from it."

He explained that from a medical viewpoint the so-called moderate drinker does more harm to himself than the person who goes on a big "spree" once in a long while, because he literally "pickles" himself in his self-deceived belief that he "carries his liquor well."

"A single ounce of whisky has been proved enough to prevent the coordination necessary for safe driving of an automobile," Dr. Cabot said. "There is no more sense or safety in 'moderate drinking' than in 'moderate murder' or 'mild forgery.'"

While admitting that legislation cannot change the morals of people, Dr. Cabot said his long experience as a physician had proved irrefutably that the prohibition legislation, in the case of the great mass of the people, certainly has changed their habits for the better.

Committee Appointed

At the afternoon session on reviving temperance education in the church and Sunday School, a committee was appointed to definitely act to start the work in the Belmont section.

It was also announced that new graded Sunday School courses for the teaching of temperance had just been completed by joint action of the Congregationalist and Methodist churches. The Rev. David M. Beach, minister of the Payson Park Church, presented to the conference a proposal for a program of temperance education through the church.

The program included special illustrations in the regular sermons, special addresses by the regular minister and by special speakers, providing Sunday School teachers with special material, handwork and poster making in the Sunday School on temperance subjects, dramatizations for both young and old, work with young people's groups, and the use of charts, bulletin board displays, and temperance libraries.

The importance of giving the young people, who know nothing of conditions in the saloons era, a sound background of information was stressed at the round-table discussion. The imperative need of having the parents set a good example in their own actions was also brought out.

Frank A. Scott, Belmont superintendent of schools, urged that "If we could spend as much money for cultivating good taste in the young people as is spent in depraving them by selfish business interests there would be no problem left."

A playlet, "The Return of Rip Van Winkle," illustrating progress since the days of the saloon, concluded the program.

LIQUOR HARMS BUSINESS, DRY DEBATER FINDS

Prohibition Is Discussed by Two Ministers at Meeting Held in Saugus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAUGUS, Mass., April 29—Revival of legalized liquor manufacturing would not improve general business conditions, the Rev. T. Tallmadge Root of Boston declared in a debate here last night with the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, State Representative from Ware.

The meeting was under auspices of the Republican Committee of Saugus, to consider the question, "Resolved, that prohibition has proved beneficial."

"The liquor business had the smallest wage-fund of any line of manufacturing," Mr. Root declared. "Judge Arthur P. Stone recently showed the fallacy of supposing that revival of liquor manufacturing would contribute anything to the return of prosperity.

"If the $20,000,000 formerly invested in the malt-liquor business in Massachusetts were again so used, it would give 2000 jobs. But $8,000,000 now invested in the manufacture of clothing employs 8206 men besides women and girls.

Ten Times the Employment

"Each $1,000,000 of capital in that line gives 10 times as much employment as brewing or distilling."

Mr. Sawyer charged that prohibition has "increased our distressing unemployment. When fanatics stopped the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer, they threw out of employment 100,000 men with a pay roll of $750,000, a large part of which went to farmers for grain, railroad workers, clerks, carpenters, plumbers, and others who have never been able to find employment elsewhere."

In reply to these statements, Mr. Root held that prohibition has been a benefit, rather than a hindrance, in ameliorating business declines.

"Less than ever before has been wasted in drink," he declared. "Families have stuck together, and actual distress has been surprisingly small. Whiting Williams, after his experiences with the neediest section of society, wrote: 'Our present effort to control John Barleycorn has provided a cushioning of vast proportions against the impact of current unemployment.' When normal business conditions return, the full effect of our delegalizing of the liquor traffic will become apparent."

Prohibition and Youth

The speakers differed sharply on the effect prohibition has had on youth. A generation of drinking youth of both sexes has grown up under the law, Mr. Sawyer said. Never before in human history have the children of any nation been so well-fed, well-clothed, so happy and with so many things to enjoy, as in the United States since prohibition, Mr. Root replied.

"Talk about personal liberty," he said. "What is the liberty to drink compared with the new freedom of American children and youth from want and abuse, their freedom to aspire and seek education?

"The growth of higher education is marvelous. High schools had 2,000,000 pupils before prohibition; 5,000,000 now. Then there were 350,000 in colleges; now 1,000,000.

The chief harm laid at the door of prohibition by Mr. Sawyer is the financing of crime.

"National prohibition," he said, "has financed the underworld and made crime powerful and menacing. It has made a widespread corruption of officials and disrespect for law and order.

"We frankly admit that the lowest level of humanity, largely found in our large cities, who spent wages for drink, has been aided, because under prohibition they have lacked money to buy liquor at the prevailing prices."

In summing up his case for the "practical sides" of prohibition, Mr. Root declared that it had abolished the saloon, has brought admission of the necessity of temperance and has reduced the amount of drinking.

Mr. Sawyer held that prohibition had "cut the very heart out of the temperance work of the churches. His opponent, a former secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, cited resolutions of the federation in favor of prohibition.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL EXHIBIT IS OPENED

The North Bennet Street Industrial School's annual exhibition of work done by the classes and clubs is being held at the school throughout this week. Parents, students, educators and settlement house workers were among those to attend the opening last evening. George C. Greener, director of the school, has sent out an invitation for the public to attend the exhibition which includes numerous examples of wood working, basketry, model boat making and various arts.

SOFT COAL PRICE CUT

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The price of West Virginia smokeless coal has been reduced to $1.75 a ton from $2, f. o. b. mines, effective immediately for May and June delivery.

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CAMPAIGN FUND PROBLEM TO GO BEFORE EXPERTS

Senate Committee to Hear Group of National Authorities on Topic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 29—To assist it in formulating definite legislative recommendations for dealing with the problem of campaign expenditures, the Senate Committee on senatorial campaign costs will hear a group of national authorities on the subject.

Two days of hearings have been set aside by the committee for this purpose, May 4—5. Those who will discuss the matter with it are: Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago; Prof. James K. Pollock Jr., of the University of Michigan; Prof. Charles A. Beard, formerly of Columbia University; Prof. Earl R. Sikes of Dartmouth College; Prof. Louise Overacker of Wellesley College, and Albert S. Bard, vice-president of the Honest Ballot Association of New York City.

Prof. William Draper Lewis of the American Law Institute, Thomas J. Walker of the Pennsylvania Elections Association and Perry Belmont also have been invited to appear. Because of conflicting engagements it is possible that Prof. Merriam may not be able to appear before the committee until May 7.

Cannon Inquiry to Go On

The committee also has decided to continue with the investigation the Senate ordered last session of the handling of $65,000 of 1928 campaign ontributions by Bishop James Cannon Jr. Recently Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the committee, received a letter from Bishop Cannon challenging the authority of the committee to go into the matter.

In preparation for the appearance of these experts the committee has drafted a series of questions to be submitted to them for discussion. These queries cover the whole field of campaign expenditures. Among the chief inquiries are the following:

"Should the Congress undertake the enactment of a comprehensive corrupt practices act or should it limit itself to the control of campaign contributions and expenditures?

"In view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Newbury case has Congress the power to legislate with reference to primary elections? If so, in what form and under what constitutional authority should such legislation preferably be drafted?

"Has Congress the power to legislate with reference to the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States? If so, in what form and under what constitutional authority should such legislation preferably be drafted?

"If a definite limitation is to be placed upon campaign expenditures what formula should be applied to give due weight to differences among the states as regards area and population?

"Should the limitation of campaign expenditures be inclusive of all items or should such expenditures as printing, postage, traveling expenses, etc., be unrestricted?

Equitably Limited

"By what method may the expenditures alleged to have been made on behalf of a ticket comprising numerous candidates be most equitably and effectively limited or controlled? Is the validity to the claims sometimes advanced that such pooled expenditures should be allocated by a division among the candidates or should consideration be given to the opposing contention that pooled expenditures benefit every candidate upon such a ticket and are more effective because of joint effort of all such candidates?

"Should the proposed legislation provide for permanent committees or commissions empowered to investigate charges relating to excessive expenditures or corrupt practices during the course of a campaign? If so, should such a tribunal be formed to represent the two houses of Congress jointly or should the present system of separate action by the Senate and House of Representatives be continued?

"Should the Government provide all or any part of the campaign funds of candidates or political organizations?

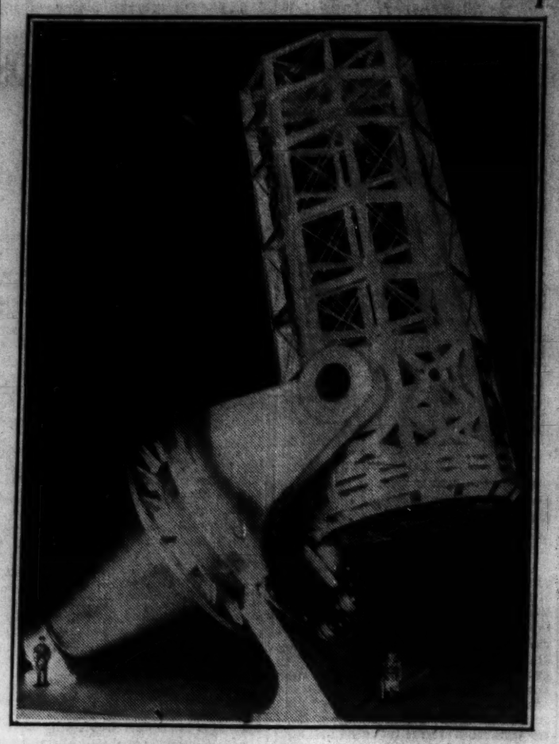
"Should the Government issue an election bulletin or other publication in which candidates or political organizations may be accorded equal space to present their claims for support?"

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Charles B. Johnson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Joseph T. O'Connor, Brockton, Mass.
Miss Eleanor Page, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. O. W. Simons, Orangeburgh, N. Y.
Mrs. W. Stanley Jones, Montreal, P. Q., Can.
Mrs. Dexter S. Andrews, Bradford, Mass.
Hugh Hill Andrews, Bradford, Mass.
Mrs. Ralph G. Babcock, Reading, Mass.
Dorothy Babcock, Reading, Mass.
Mrs. Emma Sjunglöf, Stockholm, Swed.
Robert Sjunglöf, Stockholm, Swed.

Planned to Explore Midget Stars and the Milky Way



AN EXPERIMENT IN ASTRONOMY

Left—One of the Proposed Designs for Mounting the 200-Inch Disk, by E. P. Burrell of Warner & Swasey Co. Right—The Two Sedans Show the Relative Size, Thickness and Weight of the Experimental Mirror.

QUARTZ MIRROR DECLARED DOOR TO WIDER SPACE

Proposed Telescope Reflector Expected to Solve Astronomical Problems

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—"An open-sesame," flinging wide the door to an area of unexplored space thirty times greater than that at present known, was uttered here in the announcement that the process of making a huge mirror for the proposed 200-inch telescope out of fused quartz has finally been perfected.

A "sleet storm" of powdered quartz superheated to a temperature of 4000 degrees raining steadily down inside a white-hot furnace has resulted in the production of the largest mass of fused quartz ever brought into existence on the earth.

Sixty-six inches in diameter, a foot in thickness and weighing 4000 pounds, it marks the successful completion of the first experiment of the General Electric Company at its plant in West Lynn, Mass., in producing fused quartz on a large scale.

According to the announcement, this is taken to be the first genuine augury of success in the molding of the huge disk to be used in the 200-inch telescope to be built for the California Institute of Technology.

The proposed reflector, twice as large as any now available, will help solve even the major astronomical mysteries, astronomers believe. These are, variation in the location of the South Pole, the birthplace of comets, the high-speed rotation of the sun, the source of energy, midget stars, the running away of external galaxies or star universes millions of light years away, the center of the milky way and the bounds of the sidereal universe.

Because of imperfections incident to the experimental nature of the work, the five-foot mass of quartz just completed is not itself satisfactory for finishing as a mirror, the announcement said. The laboratory staff, however, now knows how to produce large masses of quartz and make them perfect.

The mass was formed entirely by the spraying method, layer after layer being added to a metal disk of quartz which originally was only 22 inches in diameter. The advance from 66 to 100 and then to 200 inches is expected to be much easier and swifter than progress thus far.

To reach the present stage, a whole new building had to be erected and a giant circular furnace, pit designed and constructed, with special flooring of silica brick and a lining of silica and fire brick.

TAX INCREASES ARE OPPOSED BY PAT HARRISON

Democratic Senate Leader in Accord With Hoover on This Question

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
STAFF CORRESPONDENT
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, April 29—How economic issues criss-cross partisan lines is strikingly shown by the statement issued today by Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, a Senate floor leader and member of the Senate Finance Committe, in which he strongly opposes an increase in taxes to meet the federal deficit.

On practically all matters Mr. Harrison is a vigorous critic of the President. He has repeatdly assailed him in emphatic language on and off the Senate floor. Yet on this question of taxation the position announced by him today is directly in accord with that of his chief Republican opponent.

Yet Mr. Harrison's stand is directly counter to that declared yesterday by one of the important Republican leaders of the House. C. William Ramseyer (R.), Representative from Iowa, a chief of the House farm bloc and a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, asserted that there was need of a tax increase and specified a raise in the estate and inheritance rates and revision of the gift tax as the most desirable method of effecting it.

No reference to the President's rejection of a tax increase was made by Mr. Ramseyer, but the policy he advocated was directly opposed to that indorsed by the President. Should Mr. Ramseyer transform his oral statement into action next December he would be pressing legislation against his party leader's judgment.

It is apparent that if there is a difference of view in Democratic quarters the same is true among the Republicans. Mr. Harrison and some of the Democrats may side in with the President on the issue. But there is the possibility on the other hand that Mr. Ramseyer and a considerable group of Republicans will demand tax increases.

In his statement today Mr. Harrison, while not mentioning Mr. Ramseyer's lengthy discourse on the subject yesterday, definitely refers to it with the observation that the present is not a favorable time to urge tax increases. Such a "threat" Mr. Harrison asserts "will not hasten a restoration of confidence or improvement in business."

He also expresses himself as favoring the issuance of short-term Treasury certificates to meet the Government's shortage. This deficit, he says, is only temporary and there is no need for a permanent tax increase.

"It is not the first time the Government has carried on such a policy," Mr. Harrison said. "In fact, during the last 10 years the Treasury Department has increasingly issued billions of dollars in short-term paper, in order to refinance the Government's obligations.

"Since Mr. Mellon became Secretary of the Treasury this is the first year in which his Treasury estimates have come true. He predicted a deficit for this year and we have one. Every other year until now he has missed his estimates from approximately $100,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

VIRGIN ISLANDS BACK GOVERNOR BY TRADE FUND

Industrial and Vocational Center to Promote Crafts for Women Workers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. THOMAS, V. I., April 29—That Dr. Paul M. Pearson, new civilian Governor of the Virgin Islands, is to have a free hand in putting his plans for the rehabilitation of the Virgin Islands into operation is clearly indicated.

The Colonial Council on April 23, with practically no opposition or debate, voted 20,000 francs to be used as a revolving fund in the establishment of an industrial and vocational center here for commercializing handicraft articles to be made by young girls on the island.

Harry E. Taylor, Commissioner of Industry, has just returned from Porto Rico, where he has been studying the possibilities of this industry, and is hopeful that it will materially assist the large number of women who are now without employment. A market has already been found for the articles, and it is expected that this will eventually be one of the chief industries of this island.

The Colonial Council at the same time removed temporarily from the Director of Education the powers conferred on him by law and vested them in the Governor.

The Daily News reports that two members were opposed to this and a stormy issue arose but that the mercury fell when the "Swarthmore professor rose and delivered a sonorous elucidation."

The same paper expressed surprise that the Colonial Council took the action it did. It stated editorially: "Although the Council granted this extraordinary extension of the Governor's power for the ultimate good of the island, it has at the same time set a precedent that it cannot outlive."

Members of the Council, however, are satisfied that if the Governor is to have an opportunity of seeing whether the islands can be rehabilitated he must not be hampered in such plans as he may have and they say that to this end they are cooperating.

RESULTS SHOWN BY INSTITUTE OF POLITICS SURVEY

Official and Public Opinion Crystallized by Williams Debates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 29—Tangible contributions by the Institute of Politics in its first decade toward crystallizing official and public opinion into action on reparations, war debts, disarmament and the Kellogg pact, are reported in a survey published by the officers of administration.

While the work of the institute is in the relatively abstract field of opinion, and cannot be measured like so much cord wood, the survey finds enough concrete results "abundantly to justify its existence."

Starting as an idea of Dr. Harry A. Garfield for the foundation of a summer school at which scholars of international reputation would deliver lectures to a select group of college teachers and graduate students, the institute has evolved into a political forum. The discussions often have taken on a semi-official tone through participation of governmental leaders.

Far East Resources

Steps whereby expert information presented at the institute has altered political action is illustrated in a story of the Far East's mineral resources. Dr. C. K. Leith at a round table in 1925 surveyed the known mineral resources of that area and asserted that they were insufficient for the development in that part of the world of a great industrial civilization.

"He intimated further," the report continues, "that this lack of mineral resources lessened the danger of a great war in the Far East.

"Not long after the close of this session of the institute, Dr. Leith published an article on the subject in foreign affairs. It is asserted on good authority that Dr. Leith's conclusions led to a restudy of the subject, both in this country and abroad, and to a considerable discussion among experts which tended to confirm his conclusions.

"The opinion of the experts in turn influenced the ideas of statesmen with regard to that area and to a certain extent affected their policy."

It is not only in shaping opinion, but in accurately reflecting varying views on current situations, that the institute has performed a useful service, the report adds.

Reparations Case

"In the case of reparations, while it cannot be proved that the solution of the question was the result of the institute discussions of the subject, it can be shown that the experts who discussed it at the institute advocated, and accurately forecast, the method of solution which was adopted."

The attention given to European problems at the institute reflects the renewed interest of Americans in those subjects following the World War, the survey declares. Dr. Garfield first broached the idea of summer discussions in 1913. His duties as Fuel Administrator during the war prevented him from developing his plan. In 1919 he again took up the project in a new form.

His purpose then was "to advance the study of politics and to promote a better understanding of international problems and relations."

Throughout, the institute has maintained a nonpartisan attitude, the report adds, and has "never been committed to the advocacy of any particular school of political or social reform."

MRS. WHITELAW REID HAS PASSED ON

PARIS, April 29 (AP)—Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, widow of the former American Ambassador to Great Britain, passed on today at the home of her daughter, Lady Ward, at Cap Ferrat in the south of France.

As executrix of her husband's estate, Mrs. Reid became one of the principal owners of the New York Tribune and retained an active interest in the administration of the property after the paper had been consolidated with the old New York Herald. Mrs. Reid, whose country estate at Purchase, N. Y., is the residence of the King of Siam during his visit to the United States, was a great traveler, being almost as well known in London and Paris as she was in New York.

FLIERS CROSS SAHARA

TIMBUCTOO, Upper Senegal, April 28 (AP)—Richard Halliburton, American author, and his pilot, Moy E. Stephens, reached here yesterday after flying 2000 miles across the middle of the uncharted Sahara in the course of his projected circumnavigation of the globe.

GERMAN NAVAL RELIC PUT UP FOR SALE

BERLIN, April 27 (AP)—A relic of the old German Imperial Navy which once almost set Europe aflame has been announced for sale. It is the gunboat Panther which Kaiser Wilhelm sent to Agadir in 1911 at the time of the troubles in Morocco.

His action so incensed the French that the possibility of war was talked about freely and "the Panther's leap on Agadir" became a historic phrase.

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HARVARD PLANS FOR CLASS UNDER HOUSE SCHEME

Professors Named to Advise on Matters Relating to the Freshmen

In accordance with changes necessitated by the house plan which will be put into full swing next fall, Harvard University announces arrangements for the class of 1935.

Delmar Leighton '17, newly appointed Dean of Freshmen, has chosen 12 professors to act as "Associates of the Freshmen." These men, prominent in their various fields will advise and consult with the administrative officers on matters relating to the freshmen, especially on questions of instruction. This group includes:

L. B. R. Briggs, professor emeritus and former dean of Harvard College; R. S. Hillyer, assistant professor of English; Leigh Hoadley, professor of zoology; A. N. Holcombe, professor of government; F. W. C. Lieder, associate professor of German; Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology; Lawrence Mayo, assistant dean of graduate School of Arts and Sciences; R. B. Merriman, professor of history; Henry Pennypacker, chairman of committee on admissions; F. W. Tausig, professor of economics; R. DeC. Ward, professor of climatology, and present chairman of the board of freshman advisers; A. F. Whittem, associate professor of romance languages.

Eight other instructors in freshman courses will reside in the Yard, taking most of their meals in the freshman dining halls and having stated periods when they will be available for conferences with freshmen. Proctors will be appointed from the graduate students.

Each freshman will have a faculty adviser with whom to consult about his academic work. This necessitates appointment of about 50 other members of the faculty who will serve in this capacity, acting as the board of advisers, each of whom will have approximately 15 students assigned to him. Instructors in freshman courses, tutors in the various fields and several masters of the houses will be on the board, as well as other faculty members who have had past experience.

The class of 1935 will occupy the already existing yard dormitories, which will undergo renovation this summer, and in addition, the new Wigglesworth Halls on Massachusetts Avenue in rear of Widener Library. Tarough the completion of these new halls, provision will be made in the yard for about 100 more freshmen than are accommodated by the present freshmen halls, which are to be incorporated into the house plan.

Harvard Union is to be used by the incoming freshmen as their dining room. For this purpose, the entire lower floor, with the exception of three small rooms to be used for common rooms, will be used. The second floor will serve for small group meetings and conferences. Life members of the Union, Associates and Advisers, will continue to have all the privileges of the building as in the past, and will be welcome at all times.

Special effort will be made to encourage the use of Widener Library, with its departments such as the Farnsworth Room for general reading, the new Morris Gray Poetry Room, the Treasure Room, the Widener Room, and, in addition, the Boylston Hall reading room in government and history.

By the move to the Yard, the Freshmen will be brought to the very heart of the university, to the doors of the Chapel, the museums, the library, classrooms and laboratories.

Burroughs Boys To Present Review

Formal presentation of a musical review by members of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, with an exhibition of work done by the foundation during the year, marks the climax of "Newsboys' Week," proclaimed for April 25 to May 2 by Governor Ely of Massachusetts.

The review and exhibition will be held tonight and repeated Friday night at the headquarters of the foundation at 10 Somerset Street. It will be radiocast by station WLOE. A number of prominent citizens will address the gathering, which is for the benefit of the newsboys' summer colony.

Several hundred newsboys were added to the membership rolls of the foundation as a result of the first effort to extend it to the State as a whole.

The first newsboys in the world to deliver their papers by airplane, it is believed took off for New York yesterday from the East Boston Airport. They took with them, besides papers, a message from Mayor Curley of Boston to Mayor Walker of New York. During the day they were entertained in New York by the Brace Memorial Newsboys Society.

Other members of the foundation visited the Concord Reformatory yesterday, making the trip out and back by bus.

NEW RAILROAD COUNSEL

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Norman S. Buckingham of Milford, Conn., today was elected general counsel of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He succeeds the late Benjamin I. Spock with whom he served as assistant for the past six years.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

Maine: Probably cloudy, with rain tonight in extreme east portions; Thursday generally fair; somewhat colder tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and somewhat colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Apr.29	Max. Apr.28		8 a.m. Apr.29	Max. Apr.28
Albany	44	50	Memphis	58	70
Atlantic City	54	58	Miami	78	82
Boston	48	59	Montreal	38	46
Buffalo	74	46	Nantucket	50	50
Calgary	42	..	New Orleans	62	74
Charleston	60	72	New York	46	52
Chicago	40	70	Philadelphia	52	56
Denver	46	56	Pittsburgh	40	54
Des Moines	50	74	Portland, Me.	44	52
Eastport	44	48	Portland, Ore.	54	86
Galveston	66	70	San Francisco	56	64
Hatteras	62	68	St. Louis	58	72
Helena	42	70	St. Paul	40	70
Jacksonville	62	74	Seattle	52	74
Kansas City	54	70	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	60	70	Washington	56	62

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 9:54 p. m., Thursday 10:22 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:11 p. m.

New Service to Turn Weather To Aid of New England Farmer

State College and Weather Bureau Plan to Keep 48 Hours Ahead of Time

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—When Cyrus Appleby resigned as president of the bank and proceeded to turn to the soil for his living, his friends sighed and went about their work. For them, the leisurely, sure existence to be found on a farm was not to be.

Three years passed and Cyrus stayed on his farm. At the start of the fourth year he came back. His once trim mustache was frayed at the edges. Lines of worry had made their mark upon a once smooth face. In short, Cyrus Appleby was not the man of three years before.

Back to the bank he came, and back to the hard, unrelenting work that he had given up. For what reason? To use his own words, Cyrus had "come back to a job where the weather isn't forever meddling." The first year had seen his acres of potatoes ruined after a wet spring. Frosts spoiled his fruits the year following. Hail mowed down another crop the third. And now he was back at the bank, where the weather didn't count.

The weather can't and won't be changed. New England's mistress of the clouds and the sunshine is more than fickle. Realizing the futility of trying to change the weather, but feeling that "something should be done about it" a coöperative movement has been started in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut which will, perhaps, utilize the ever-changing weather.

The proposition which the New England Radio Market News Service, Massachusetts State College, and the weather bureau are subscribing to, is that harvesting of orchard and other farm enterprises may be timed, according to the weather, so as to afford better results.

Every day except Sundays and holidays reports will be sent out by Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ. G. A. Loveland, New England weather forecaster, is preparing the forecasts, which cover the following 36 to 48 hours. Oran C. Boyd, plant pathologist; Wilbur H. Thies, pomologist, and Ralph W. Donaldson, agronomist, all of Massachusetts State College, are preparing informational material concerning plants, pests and harvesting. E. J. Rowell, director of the New England Radio market News Service, will read these reports every noon at 12:25.

Until September the daily advice will be given as to what should be done with the weather as it will be. And in the future, such men as Cyrus Appleby may leave their positions as presidents of banks and go to the country, there to live as farmers, using the weather as a helper and not a hindrance.

Plan to Help Farmers

Top—WILBUR H. THIES, Pomologist. Lower—ORAN C. BOYD, Pathologist.

CANADIAN CLUB TO HOLD MAY PARTY

A May Day party and dance will be held at the Hotel Somerset Saturday evening at 8 o'clock to mark the close of the social season of the Canadian Club of Boston and the Women's Auxiliary. The Louis XIV ballroom will be especially decorated for the occasion. George W. McCoy is chairman of the committee on arrangements. Roy Davis, president of the Canadian Club of Boston, and Mrs. Avard H. Nichols, president of the auxiliary organization, are also active in making arrangements. The club rooms are at 21 Beacon Street.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Debate. "Resolved, That the Trend of Modern Advertising Is Deplorable," by mixed teams from Harvard and Radcliffe, Agassiz Hall, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by Mary Trainowics '32, Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street: Membership supper, with Miss Alice Homer, guest of honor; one-act play to follow dinner, 6:30.

Massachusetts National Bank Association: Dinner, Hotel Statler.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting League of Lady Hairdressers, Parlor A, 8.

Boston Submasters' Club: Annual banquet and guest night, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street.

Women's City Club of Boston: Informal bridge, 5 Walnut Street, 7:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: "Ladies' Night"; bridge, upper foyer, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): All-Athletic Night Exhibition and Dance Benefit, Natatorium and gymnasium, 7:30. Boys' Band, Boys' Hall, 6:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Address, "The Philippines, Past and Present," by Mrs. Alice M. Kelly, New York; musical program by Ferdinand Trio; clubhouse, 48 Beacon Street, 8.

Harvard University: Seminary of Economics: "The Treatment of Capital Gains and Losses Under the Federal Income Tax," by Prof. T. S. Adams, Yale; parlor, Phillips Brooks House, 7:45. Meeting Harvard Philosophical Club, with talk, "Abstraction and Generalisation," by Mrs. Suzanne K. Langer; Emerson C, 8.

Harvard Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture on "Fascist Italy," by Harold L. Varney, 6:30.

Horse Lover's Association: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Women's Republican Club of Malden: Meeting with John Richardson and Dr. Montgomery Thornberg, speakers; Malden Club Hall, 62 Washington Street, 7:45.

Presentation of "Newsboys Musical Revue," by Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, Somerset Street, 6:15.

Edward Everett Hale Chapter, Laymen's League: Supper meeting with Thomas G. Frothingham, speaker, Edward Everett Hale Chapel, 6:30.

"Pirates of Penzance," presented by Gilbert and Sullivan Association of Boston University, Jordan Hall, 8.

Workingmen's Club of Suffolk County Forum: Meeting, with Malcolm E. Nichols, speaker, English High School, Montgomery Street, 8.

New England Retail Clothiers and Furnishers' Association: Dinner meeting, City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 6:30.

Social Workers of Boston: Meeting with Mayor James M. Curley and Prof. Angus Dun speakers, St. Paul's Cathedral, 5:45.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Napoli Che Canta" (film). Continuous.

Metropolitan—"The Millionaire" (film), with George Arliss. Continuous.

Wilbur—"The Truth Game," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, auspices League of Neighbors; address, "High Life in Present Germany," by Baron Kurt von Tippelskirch; musical program; 1.

Harvard University: Tenth in lecture series in French by Prof. Edmond J. Vermeil; "La France et l'Allemagne dans la Société des Nations"; Emerson J, 4:30.

Florence Crittenton Circle of Brookline: Meeting, with talk by Miss Ruth Clifford; home of Mrs. Walter H. Woods, 25 Jefferson Road, Chestnut Hill, afternoon.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Talk, "The Cost of Government," by John C. Hull, former Speaker, Massachusetts House of Representatives, clubhouse, 48 Beacon Street, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: New England Hotel Men's Exposition, ballroom and foyer, state suite, Swiss room, Sheraton room, all day.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Italian primitives, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Statler Hotel: Luncheon and meeting, ballroom and Georgian Room. Meeting, Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, Parlor D. Luncheon and meeting, Cape Cod Hotel Association, Salle Moderne.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free, weekdays from 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Early Italian engravings. Memorial exhibition of the works of Charles Grafly, through May 3. Recent gift of drawings by John S. Sargent; designs for ornament, 16th to 18th.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse; paintings by old masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by Cameron, Briscoe and Russell Flint. Through May 9.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 158 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by Agnes A. Abbot. Aquatints by Prescott Jones; drypoints by Harry A. Vincent; woodcuts by Hobson Pittman; water color sketches by Grace Kenyon. Photographs for collection by Edward Weston.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries, corner Boylston Street and Bay State Road—Water colors by Charles H. Richert; etchings and drypoints by Ray Weiss and Minna Weiss Zellner; through May 2; miscellaneous paintings by New England artists.

Scherver Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in architecture.

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

SMITH PRESIDENT TO ADDRESS ALUMNÆ

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 29—Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, will broadcast over WEAF and network on Friday evening, May 1, from 9:30 to 10. He will be addressing New York Smith College Alumnæ at their May Day dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the Alumnæ Association.

Smith Clubs and unofficial groups throughout the United States and in places as far away as Syria, Turkey, China, Japan and London will join in this May Day celebration.

Boston Art Notes

Aldro T. Hibbard

The name of Aldro T. Hibbard is associated with wintry landscape. Hills and valleys snow-laden, streams breaking through crusts of ice, deep green fir trees standing grimly along mountain sides—these are his characteristic subjects, and they recur in his current exhibition at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street.

The design figuration is always clear in Mr. Hibbard's pictures, so firmly wrought, in fact, that it takes first place above color and texture. Not that the color fails to be clear and bright, for generally it is deep blue even into the shadows.

Recently Mr. Hibbard has freed himself from the stricter color scheme to which he had been accustomed. In depicting villages scenes, he has made the shabby, old timbered houses those plain, homely colors which distinguish them. In Mr. Hibbard's hands they turn out to be neither plain nor homely, for he has adapted them to a color scheme in which they look charming, because they belong. The gabled roofs add to the zig-zag pattern which streaks his pictures.

Junior League

Charles Kaeselau is sole exhibitor in the small gallery of the Junior League at 0 Marlborough Street. Mr. Kaeselau's name has become known in recent years in connection with a group of artists in Provincetown. He is one of a group of able artists who live there throughout the year and who have worked out a style that has begun to characterize the place for many of us.

Mr. Kaeselau has passed through experiments with cubistic leanings, with some traces left. In his vigorous patterns and spare details he is geometry-conscious. The pictures, especially landscapes, soon display the units of design; lighthouses, sails, rocks, cottages, take the simple forms of triangles and rectangles and cylinders. The effect in its clarity is not unlike the ancient mosaic patterns. The result is decorative. We wonder whether the orientations of modern painting have not made a little too emphatic the method of design. Have not the artists lost something of the delicacies of other styles in adhering over-vigorously to this one? It does yield a definite atmospheric effect, so definite that we may speak of Provincetown style, stern, lugubrious, robust. It has unmistakable symbolism and drama. To some it may be rousing, to others it proves limited, even barren.

In portraiture Mr. Kaeselau gives way to melting contours and evanescent textures. He manifests a warmth which is lacking in his scenic subjects.

Casson Galleries

Etchings and dry-points by Sir Y. D. Cameron, Russell Flint and Arthur Briscoe are being shown at the Casson Galleries. The Briscoe prints of maritime subjects are capably made and will prove as interesting to seamen as to print lovers. Mr. Briscoe is one of those few print-makers of specialised subjects who attend carefully to the quality of the line and to the importance of the design. This is without impairing the truth of details of ships and masts.

Copley Gallery

Henry Davenport is exhibiting pastels of Brittany, Italy and Paris at the Copley Gallery on Newbury Street. The pictures, small in size, contain many appealing scenes which include vistas and street scenes well known to the traveler. Mr. Davenport draws efficiently with pastel, making architectural details clear enough to add to the richness of the design. D. A.

SCHOOL HEAD NAMED

Ernest R. Caverly, principal of the Brookline High School, was appointed superintendent of schools, at a meeting of the school committee Monday evening. This action followed the resignation of Oscar C. Gallagher, former superintendent. Mr. Caverly came to Brookline High School last year from the Drury High School in North Adams.

FAIRS SOCIETY TO DISBAND

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 29 (AP)—The New England Agricultural Fairs Association voted to disband yesterday at the nineteenth annual meeting held here. Lack of general interest in small fairs, was given as the principal reason for the action.

Outstanding Student At Boston University

EDWARD N. WEST

Boston Boy Wins University Honor

The "outstanding Boston University student of the year," was the title bestowed upon Edward N. West of Boston, senior in the college of liberal arts, last night in the annual Hall of Fame chosen by the News, the university student newspaper.

Mr. West was chosen from a student group of 15,000. He is editor-in-chief of the Hub, the first all-university year book, manager of the University Glee Club, president of Delta, and librarian of the choir. The selection is based on the outstanding service to the university during the past school year.

Other students mentioned for the university Hall of Fame were: Miss Florence Brockett of North Haven, Conn.; Miss Lucille Winig of Waterbury, Conn.; Miss Hazel Andrews of Pittsfield; Miss Anita Dani of Southbridge; Santo Marino of Boston; John C. McCullough of Newton Center; J. Harold Owens of Fairhaven, Vt.; F. Gerald Ensley of Clyde, Ohio; William W. Patterson of Cumberland, Md., and Louis Deitz of Providence, R. I.

Fliers Off on 2500 Mile Test Flight

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., April 29 (AP)—Flying the monoplane in which they propose to travel around the world, at a later date, Clyde Pangborn, veteran air circus pilot, and Hugh Herndon Jr., wealthy aviation enthusiast, took off at 7:24 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) today on a 2500 mile test flight to Porto Rico. Their first stop will be Jacksonville, Fla.

Accompanying them was Capt. Lewis E. Yancey, New York-to-Rome pilot, who is teaching Herndon navigation.

Mrs. H. M. Alexander, mother-in-law of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of Porto Rico was at the field as the plane left. She sent a package of books and toys to her grandson, Quentin. Another interested spectator was Mrs. Dixon Boardman, mother of Mr. Herndon, and backer of the flight.

Three pigeons, the property of John Schulze, Hempstead, N. Y., were taken aboard the craft and will be released at intervals of 200 and 500 miles. The plane carries no radio.

Marketing Act Protest Adopted

A resolution declaring "that the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board have been a great failure," and that "the harm that has been done by their activities far exceeds any good that has been accomplished," was adopted by the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange yesterday.

The resolution, signed by Alton E. Briggs, executive secretary, and Arthur R. Corwin, president of the exchange, further declared that the exchange "request the Federal Farm Board to withdraw its agents throughout the various sections of the country and stop all stabilizing attempts of creating coöperation."

In a preamble to the resolution it was pointed out that "the exchange cannot see that any beneficial results have been recorded so far as agriculture in general is concerned; but it does see the blight that has been cast upon the distributing end of agriculture, which blight has been loss, ruination and final extermination of business, resulting in liquidation and enormous release of working hands. It has seen the money collected from our membership in the form of taxes loaned to organizations—in theory, voluntary organizations, but really organizations built up and subsidized by the extreme activity on the part of Government agents, for putting them into competition with those firms who pay the taxes which create them."

It was further agreed to restrain from lending funds at reduced rates of interest to organizations that have been built up through the stabilizing effort of the Government.

AMERICAN COMEDIAN HONORED IN ENGLAND

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Al Trahan, American comedian, was selected today as one of the performers at a royal command variety performance to be held May 11. He was the only American chosen.

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Al Trahan, the only American actor selected to perform at the royal command variety show in London, May 11, is known among his friends as one of the most versatile jack-of-all-trades on the vaudeville stage. He went to London last year to appear in a revue, but the show failed and he returned to vaudeville in London. He was an immediate success and repeated his performances in Paris.

SOVIET-ITALIAN AGREEMENT ON TRADE IS SIGNED

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, April 28—Much interest has been aroused by the signing yesterday of the new trade agreement between Italy and Soviet Russia.

Dr. Antonio Mosconi, Minister of Finance, and Dr. Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of Corporations, signed on behalf of Italy, and Michael Levenson, Soviet commercial attaché at Rome, on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Details of the agreement are not published, but, according to an official statement, orders for 350,000,000 lire worth of goods are to be placed in Italy during the current year.

The conviction is expressed that the new treaty will increase commercial relations between the two countries. It is understood the Italian Government will again guarantee payments to home exporters to the extent of 75 per cent.

Russian purchases in Italy would embrace a number of items from agricultural and industrial machinery to chemicals, airplanes and ships. Recently a small fleet of fishing trawlers was built in Italian shipyards for Russia.

On its part, Russia would sell to Italy oil, coal, minerals and wheat at prices probably lower than those ruling in more distant markets. In 1930 Italy bought 170,000 tons of Russian wheat, to the value of 135,000,000 lire, while Italian exports to Russia have almost doubled in value in the last 12 months.

It should be noted that Italy was among the first western nations to recognize the importance of the economic factor of the Soviet experiment, and has realized the great wealth of raw materials available from Russia and the latter's need of manufactured articles.

The Fascist press expresses great satisfaction at the conclusion of this agreement.

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NORTH CAROLINA WOMEN SUPPORT CHILDREN'S BILLS

Restriction on Hours in Mills and Extension of Schooling Indorsed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Delegates attending the annual sessions of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs paused in the height of an afternoon session to give unanimous approval to resolutions by their legislative counsel, urging favorable action by the General Assembly in regard to two bills affecting the industrial status of children.

Miss Harriet Elliott, of the North Carolina College for Women, explained the bills. Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith of Raleigh read the resolutions and moved their adoption. Mrs. Palmer Jerman of Raleigh stressed the importance of the legislation and suggested the sending of personal telegrams to legislators.

The first resolution, pertaining to an eight-hour workday and dangerous occupations, follows:

"In view of the fact that North Carolina children have a legal working day of 11 hours, the longest working day for 14 to 15-year-old children in cotton and woolen mills of any State in the United States, we urge the House of Representatives now in session in Raleigh to concur in the Senate amendment to House Bill 287, thereby conserving to the working children all the protection from overlong hours and dangerous employment there is left in the amended bill."

The other resolution, pertaining to completion of the sixth grade, a part of the compulsory education law, follows:

"Whereas, North Carolina and South Carolina stand alone among southern states in their failure to require any educational attainment as a part of their compulsory school law;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we urge the House of Representatives to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 69, calling for completion of the sixth grade for mentally capable children of 14 years leaving school for work, was tabled, and pass this measure, thereby guaranteeing to every intelligent child in North Carolina under 16 years at least a sixth grade education before leaving school for work."

Two national figures, representing the General Federation of Women's Clubs, appeared on the program. Mrs. Cora Cox Epperson, of Cokesville, Tenn., national drama chairman, was speaker at the breakfast conference of the literary department, and for the fine arts program, given in the evening, Miss Anita Browne, of New York, national poetry chairman, was the principal speaker. These two, with Mrs. John F. Sippel, of Baltimore, Md., president, constituted the general federation representation on the program.

CLEAN-UP BRINGS OLD POPULARITY BACK TO MACAO

Favorite South China Resort Revives Old Prestige With Ban on Gambling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The decision of Col. Tamagnini Barbosa, Governor of the Portuguese port of Macao, in southern China, to eliminate gambling as a source of revenue is reported by recent visitors to have had a remarkable effect upon that city.

Blessed with beautiful natural surroundings which have made it a refuge for foreigners from the summer sun of South China, Macao had gained an unfavorable reputation as a gambling center.

Although informed that revenue from gambling was necessary to maintain Macao, the Governor decided, after investigation, that such revenue could be dispensed with. The experiment is declared by recent visitors to have succeeded.

Gambling attracted undesirable Chinese and other foreigners. The Government is discovering it much easier to reduce crime and vice since it has refused to license further gambling places or to renew those which expire.

Macao has become an important port as a result of a program of modernization, begun in 1914 and pushed on a large scale since 1926. Harbor improvements have made it possible for larger ships to reach Macao, and trade has profited.

A few years ago, Macao was described as a declining city, depending on gambling and other vices which the Chinese would not allow in their own cities.

BANKS INDORSE NEWSPAPERS AS BEST PUBLICITY

Atlanta Banker Says 75 P. C. of Budget Goes for Press Advertising

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—That the newspaper is the primary medium of financial advertising is shown by about 75 per cent of the advertising budgets of most banks being appropriated for this form of publicity, it was brought out by W. G. Murrah, manager of the business development and advertising department of the First National Bank here, in an address before the Atlanta Advertising Club.

"Banking progress," he said, "is inseparably linked with business and industrial advancement—each being dependent upon the other—thus the full importance of 'carrying on' in the financial advertising field comes right home to us. And there is evidence that this responsibility is being met.

"The last ten years have been the 'Golden Age' of advertising progress, and financial advertising has kept pace, with closer attention to copy, composition and layout, illustration and all other factors leading to increased reader attention. There is more intelligent planning of budgets and a better coördinating of advertising schedules with the banks' selling efforts.

"It is my belief that financial advertising today is meeting the needs of its day and generation in a more efficient way than ever before, and there are signs on the horizon which indicate further progress to its own credit and to the advancement of banking."

Portrait of Famous Diarist Pepys Fetches Record Price at London Sale

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The portrait of Samuel Pepys by Sir Godfrey Kneller realized £1750 in a sale here, said to be the highest price ever paid for a painting by the famous artist of the courts of James II and Charles II.

It was somewhat of a surprise to the experts, for Kneller's portrait of James II, which was sold on the same occasion for £800, had been expected to prove the great attraction.

This painting of James II throws a sidelight on Pepys which is rarely indicated in the fussy and frivolous gallant of the famous diary, for the story attached to it shows Pepys to have been important enough in the state service to have enjoyed the esteem and friendship of the King. The news of William of Orange's landing in England came as the painting was in progress. When urged to flee from London, King James replied, "I have promised Mr. Pepys my picture, and I will finish the sitting."

These paintings formed part of the John Pepys Cockerell collection of Pepysiana. Since this collection is the most valuable miscellany of Pepysian relics in the world with the exception of those in the library of Magdalene College, Cambridge, it had been hoped to sell them in one lot.

On this basis, however, the bidding reached only £5500, while, when the collection, which included a magnificent backgammon and chess table presented to Pepys by James II, a silver-gilt porringer said to be the gift of Charles II, and a xylograph nautical almanac which Pepys himself thought was once the property of Henry VIII, was offered item by item, the total sum of £9500 was realized.

The Chicago Symphony Season

By FELIX BOROWSKI

WITH the majestic strains of the finale to Wagner's "Die Götterdämmerung," the Chicago Symphony Orchestra brought its fortieth season to a close, April 25. The organization was in brilliant form and presented not only a noble reading of Wagner's music, but was equally impressive in one of Brahms's First Symphony. The program also contained the "Carnaval Romain" by Berlioz and Ravel's febrile tour de force, "La Valse."

Mr. Stock, who officiated as speechmaker as well as conductor, announced that the Saturday evening performances would be transferred next season to Thursday evening, and he made a happy and graceful reference to the retirement of Carl Meyer, bass clarinetist of the orchestra, who has been a member of it since its foundation 40 years ago. He invited the musician to rise, and it was an impulse of appreciation that made the audience stand up also in homage to such long and faithful service.

The season has offered much music of real interest as well as some that was scarcely worth the trouble of preparation and performance. Mr. Stock, like other conductors, has been beset with the difficulty of obtaining novelties that are stimulating and inspired. The ultramodernists are, apparently, at the end of their tether. The overture to an opera, "Neues vom Tage," by Hindemith, offered nothing but barren ideas and Krenek's Fifth Symphony, which also was heard here for the first time, was of almost unbelievable banality. Even the Tenth Symphony by Miaskowsky, given as a novelty, left nothing but memories of angular melody and harmony that was biting and astringent. Of the other new symphonies, one by Szymanowski, entitled "The Song of the Night," disclosed not a little that was poetic and imaginative, and the "Pastoral" Symphony by Vaughan Williams was acceptable as an ambitious work by an English composer who is drawing his inspiration from the modal sources of Elizabethan days.

Smaller Novelties

Novelties of smaller size were three excerpts from Alban Berg's opera "Wozzeck"—an arresting piece of futurism—Tommasini's vapid variations of "The Carnival of Venice," Delius's "On hearing the first cuckoo in spring" and Weinberger's "Christmas." More attractive than any of these works was Pierné's charming "Children at Bethlehem," which Mr. Stock set forth with a chorus of young people from the junior high schools.

The conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has always been solicitous for the cause of native composition and this season he presented a generous measure of it. There were heard the fine "Nordic" Symphony by Howard Hanson, two small pieces—"S. O. S.," and a prelude to an opera, "Virginia"—by Robert Braine, Gruenberg's "Enchanted Isle," Hadley's "Streets of Pekin," Mason's overture "Chanticleer," Oldberg's Third Symphony, Sowerby's symphonic poem, "Prairie," Mark Wessel's Symphony Concertante for horn, piano and orchestra, Brune's Overture to a Tragedy, Chadwick's overture "Melpomene," Stock's Symphonic Waltz and Violin Concerto, Noelte's Suite for wind instruments, percussions and harp, and a suite from a ballet, "The Dance of Life," by Eric DeLamarter, who also brought forward some arrangements of the overture to and excerpts from Rameau's "Dardanus." It is not at all chauvinistic to assert that most of the new American music more than held its own against the works that were imported from abroad. The largest proportion of it contained ideas, varying in worth and beauty, to be sure, but still ideas.

The Soloists

The solo artists have been of more than ordinary importance. The pianists have been Josef Hofmann, Harold Bauer, José Iturbi, Gitta Gradova, Vladimir Horowitz. The violinists have been Mischa Mischakoff, Jascha Heifetz, Erika Morini and Joseph Rosenstein—the last named having been included as a result of Mr. Stock's laudable attempt to discover local talent of worth. Two violoncellists were given places on the programs. They were Daniel Saidenberg and Maurice Maréchal. Palmer Christian was the sole representative of the organists.

The policy of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra has been, in late seasons, conservative in the matter of including vocalism in the concerts—a policy that undoubtedly has been justified by the apparent inability of many singers to fit their offerings into a symphonic frame. This year Mme. Austral and Heinrich Schlusnus were heard and seven local vocalists—Margaret Lester, Anna Burmeister, Agatha Lewis, Helen Bickerton, Margaret Heywood Wood, Raymund Koch and Eugene Dressler—were engaged to sing in Pierné's "Children of Bethlehem," in which, also, Hobart Sommers appeared as narrator.

Another organization that closed its season (April 21) was the Woman's Symphony Orchestra. Under the direction of Ebba Sundstrom, the orchestra accomplished the best playing that had been heard from it. Kalinnikoff's First Symphony gave the performers many effective opportunities and they made the most of them. The wind players, who previously had been a weak section of the orchestra, were more correct and more tonally persuasive than in any of their former activities, and that they, as well as the strings, were able to negotiate music more complex and more difficult than Kalinnikoff's they proved in a colorful and imaginative interpretation of Ravel's suite "Mother Goose." The soloist of the occasion was Jacques Gordon, who set forth a masterly reading of Vivaldi's A minor Concerto and of Bruch's Concerto in G minor.

Courts to Settle Italian Art Poser

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—A curious dispute is before the Italian courts concerning a picture attributed by many experts to Antonello da Messina, a famous Italian painter of the fifteenth century. The picture, which measures only 12 inches by 15¾ inches, represents San Cassiano holding a model of a church. It was bought two years ago by Francisco Cambò, the Spanish Liberal leader, for 1,500,000 lire (about $75,000). Its former owner had to pay to the Italian Government an export tax of nearly 500,000 lire and present, in addition, two Canaletto pictures to the Brera Gallery of Milan.

Last summer Señor Cambò was informed that the picture was not painted by Antonello, but was the work of a Veronese painter named Cavazzoli, and that Professor Moroni, a well-known picture-restorer, had ably given it the Antonello "touch."

This allegation has aroused a lively controversy among artists and experts, but it is doubtful whether the puzzle will ever be solved. Señor Cambò, at any rate, has placed the matter before the courts, which will have to decide somehow who painted the picture.

Now a finer S. S. Lapland to EUROPE

Thousands remember the *Lapland*, the ship with the club-like atmosphere. Thousands this year will be delighted to see her more beautiful than ever—the new Long Gallery, for instance.

Fresh from the shipyards she comes—after a thorough refurnishing and refurbishing. Cabins made larger and redecorated, the most modern improvements installed—virtually a "new" *Lapland*, but still with the same charm that has made her a transatlantic Cabin ship favorite.

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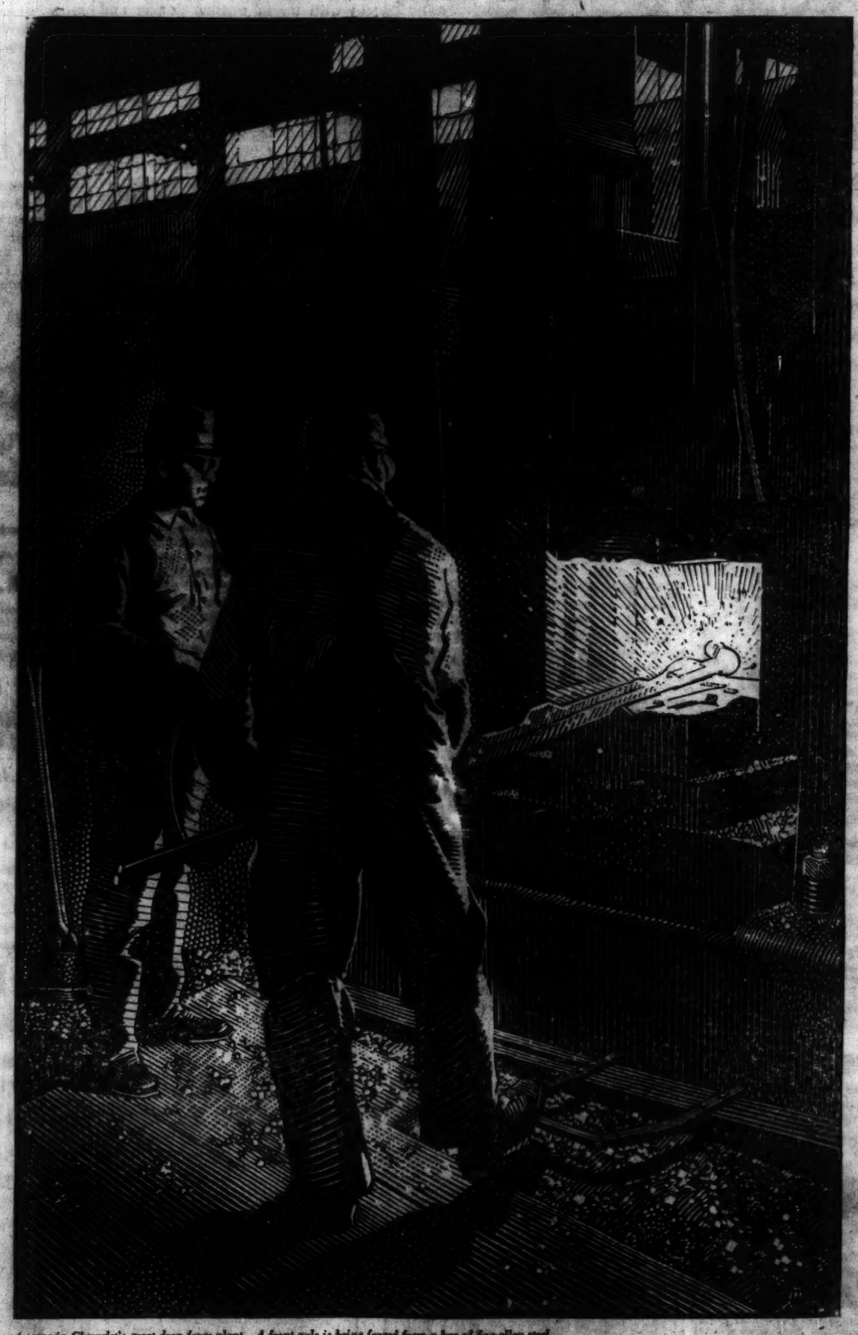
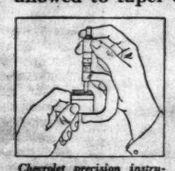


A scene in Chevrolet's great drop forge plant. A front axle is being forged from a bar of fine alloy steel.

If you could see the new Chevrolet Six being built, you would understand why it performs so well, lasts so long and brings so much satisfaction and pleasure to its owners.

In the manufacture of the engine alone there are hundreds of separate inspections! Pistons are weighed individually, matched in sets to within one-half ounce and then are fitted *by hand* to three one-thousandths of an inch clearance. Piston pins must be within 1½ tenths of one one-thousandth of their specified size. Connecting rods are matched in sets of six to within one-quarter ounce and, after precise machining, are *individually fitted by hand* to the crankshaft. All crankshaft bearings must be lapped and rolled, and are not allowed to taper over their length more than one half of one one-thousandth of an inch. If they are out-of-round over one quarter of one one-thousandth of an inch, the crankshaft is scrapped. Crankshafts are specially tested for dynamic balance and cannot vary from perfection more than ½ inch-ounce.

The piston pin test—showing one of the many marvelously accurate gauges used to maintain Chevrolet quality



Chevrolet precision instruments are regularly checked against master gauges which are accurate to one millionth of an inch

These few examples of Chevrolet manufacturing standards serve to indicate the solid worth built into every part of the car. Many of these operations *could* be less accurate and less painstakingly carried out—but the Chevrolet owner would not get the long life, the dependability, the smoothness of operation and the remarkable economy that he now enjoys in the Chevrolet Six. Soundly built to serve you long and well! No compromise with quality in manufacture means no compromise with satisfaction in ownership!

Chevrolet cars are run millions of miles each year at General Motors' great proving ground

Chevrolet's famous 21 points of superiority (1) *Smooth six-cylinder 50-h.p. motor.* (2) *Lowest operating cost.* (3) *Comfortable Fisher bodies.* (4) *Fine appearance.* (5) *Lowest priced six-cylinder car.* (6) *109" wheelbase.* (7) *Full length frame.* (8) *Four long springs.* (9) *Easy steering.* (10) *More ball bearings than any other car near its price.* (11) *Sturdy front and rear axle.* (12) *De luxe wire wheels.* (13) *Four hydraulic shock absorbers.* (14) *Complete instrument panel.* (15) *Safety gasoline tank.* (16) *Variety of colors and choice of upholstery.* (17) *Powerful four-wheel brakes.* (18) *Non-glare VV windshield.* (19) *Insulated driver's compartment.* (20) *Liberal Owner's Service Policy.* (21) *Product of General Motors.*

New Low Prices—Roadster, $475; Sport Roadster, (with rumble seat), $495; Phaeton, $510; Standard Coupe, $535; Coach, $545; Standard Five-Window Coupe, $545; Sport Coupe (with rumble seat), $575; Five-Passenger Coupe, $595; Convertible Cabriolet, $615; Standard Sedan, $635; Special Sedan, $650; Convertible Landau Phaeton, $650. Special equipment extra. Chevrolet truck chassis, $355 to $590. Low delivered prices and easy terms. All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan.

NEW CHEVROLET SIX

The Great American Value

BANKERS MOVE TO SAFEGUARD FOREIGN BONDS

Americans Discuss Council Like British Protective Corporation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, April 29—A group of bankers interested in foreign government bonds will hold an informal meeting this week to discuss plans for an American council of foreign bondholders, similar to the British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders that for nearly 60 years has been the agent for English investors abroad.

The idea is not a new one, but the default of two South American countries and the precarious financial position of others has again brought the subject to the front.

The committee on foreign securities of the Investment Bankers' Association, headed by Allan M. Pope of the First National Old Colony Corporation, is expected to bring in recommendations when the board of governors of the association meets in White Sulphur Springs, Va., on May 10, calling for the organization of a body to act in the collective interest of American foreign bondholders. That does not assure favorable action on the part of the association, but it is considered likely that a definite organization will grow out of the movement that has been started.

The council of the British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders consists of 21 members. Of this number seven retire annually and are replaced by appointment of two by the British Bankers' Association of London, two by the London Chamber of Commerce and three by the council. Of the last three, at least two must hold £5000 in foreign bonds.

The British Corporation of Foreign Bondholders was founded in 1868 and incorporated in 1873 under license from the board of trade and reconstituted in 1898 by special act of Parliament. Its object is to give every information procurable by its council, including the conversion of bonds, payment of coupons "and all other subjects relating to foreign bonds." It is a private body—a fact that is believed to have strengthened rather than weakened its position, for it has performed a large amount of useful work in an inconspicuous manner, one of its features being that it has not constantly importuned the British Government.

In the report of 1873 there is a section devoted to the Foreign Office, a paragraph of which shows the attitude of the corporation:

"With regard to more serious intervention the council are likewise restrained," the report reads, "because the interests of the bondholders are generally antagonistic to any measures which can place H. M. Government in simple antagonism to that of another country or which may cause hostile interposition which must come home in disturbance of our own commerce, besides the creation of dangerous complications. . . . The bondholders have received very great assistance from H. M. representatives and officers when they have been authorized to receive payments or to supervise the collection of securities. It seldom happens that this can be so well effected by other means."

Americans, for the most part, have relied upon the energetic measures taken by individual financial houses in representing their interests abroad. At times, members of financial houses have accepted diplomatic posts of great influence in the countries that were at default in their bonded indebtedness. Among many of the bankers there is a strong feeling that American interests do not need the organization of a council of foreign bondholders, but the demand has been so persistent from depositors that it is thought it might be advisable to give it attention.

FOREIGN LEGION CELEBRATES ITS CENTENARY

(Continued from Page 1)

composed of Germans and Swiss; the fourth of Spaniards; the fifth of Italians; the sixth of Belgians and Dutchmen and the last of Poles. On March 9, 1831, the Chamber of Deputies voted a law determining the statutes of the Foreign Legion and stating that it was destined for foreign and colonial service and was not to be used on French soil. The Foreign Legion has hence served mostly in distant climes. However in hours of great national danger, both in 1870 and 1914, the legion came to the help of the mother country.

After Algeria's conquest had been achieved in 1830, by the Duke of Orleans, the legion was sent to Africa and its headquarters were fixed at Sidi-bel-Abbes, south of Oran, Algeria, where they have remained up to the present.

In January, 1835, the legion was ceded to Spain to support Isabella II, the Roman Catholic, against Don Carlos, but another legion of two battalions was formed at the same time. This may explain the belief of some people that the Foreign Legion was formed after an international agreement had been reached.

Distinguished at Constantine

In 1837 the legion distinguished itself at Constantine, at the battle of Alma in 1854 and in Mexico from 1863 to 1867. It took part in the Tonkin, Dahomey and Madagascar expeditions. Then, in 1870, came the Franco-German War. Three brigades of the legion came to France and struggled desperately against overwhelming odds in eastern France and the Vosges Mountains. After Napoleon III's downfall the legion served with Garibaldi. After this, with its characteristic vitality the legion flourished anew with added strength.

From 1871 until the World War numerous Alsatians left their homes and enlisted in the legion in order to avoid German military service. Between 1871 and 1914, the regiments were composed of 40 per cent Alsatians and Lorrainers, 20 per cent Germans and Austrians, 15 per cent Belgians, 10 per cent French, 2 per cent Greeks and 10 per cent various other nationalities.

In 1914, upon the outbreak of hostilities, there was a great rush to the colors of the legion. English, Swiss, Italians and even a great number of Americans, in sympathy with the allied cause, entered the legion. A number of French-born sons of German parents swell its ranks.

On July 14, the French National Fete day, in 1917, Raymond Poincaré, then President of the Republic, decorated the Legion with the Military Medal.

Besides being one of the finest army corps that ever existed, the Foreign Legion is yet one of the most peculiar. Drawing its manpower from all over the world, it has most varied elements, united by one thought; that of sinking their individualities in the legion. From this strange mixture evolves an indomitable energy, the instinctive passion for fight and adventure.

At present, one of the sturdy, nevertheless human, captains of the legion is Prince Aage of Demark.

The official celebration of the Foreign Legion's centenary will take place this year at Sidi-bel-Abbes. A bronze monument will be unveiled there, glorifying the heroic deeds of the legion. It represents four gigantic legionnaires supporting an enormous globe representing the world.

Time Goes Quickly With Seth Parker

"When old acquaintances git together, time goes like a dollar bill once yer bust it," says Seth Parker, and certainly for the audience which filled Symphony Hall's every seat last night, this was true.

The Sunday night "githerin's" in the sitting room of Seth and Ma Parker are well known to radio listeners, and this opportunity to join the neighbors of Jonesport, Me., was warmly welcomed.

Phillips H. Lord, who portrays Seth Parker, with Effie Palmer, as Ma Parker, welcomed the townsfolk who gathered for their weekly singing of the old familiar hymns and for the homely messages of comfort and good cheer.

Lizzie was there, played by Mrs. Lord, with her brother Cefus, played by Bennett Kilpack. What Cefus seemed to lack in conversational ability was more than amply made up for by Lizzie's swift tongue and flexible jaw, which, after a little limbering up, enabled her to recite the books of the Bible in 16 seconds, breaking her former record.

Justin Laurie, as Laith, aided in the accompaniment with his guitar, while Raymond Hunter as the Captain, wearing a sou'wester and brass-buttoned jacket and carrying his lantern, lent atmosphere to the scene with his songs of the sea. John and Jane, played by Norman Price and Mary Merker, occupied the parlor lounge, holding hands most of the time, even while singing. Gertrude Foster, as Mrs. Hooper, kept the parlor rocker in action, and in perfect time with the music, played by Polly Robertson, organist.

When not seated at the old melodeon, pouring forth the old-time tunes, Ma Parker busied herself making the neighbors comfortable, and tittering away to herself as Seth read many amusing items from the Jonesport Star.

SPANISH REPUBLIC ADDS PURPLE TO FLAG

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, April 28—The Government has issued a decree abolishing the red and yellow Spanish flag and supplanting it by the tricolor that ushered in the Republic. The new flag consists of horizontal bars of equal width of red, yellow and purple in that order.

Addition of the purple of Catalonia and Aragon shows yet another gesture is being made to indicate the harmony at present reigning among various distinctive regions of what is called "Greater Spain."

ZAMORA ON AIR

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Definite announcement that the address of Provisional President Alcala Zamora of Spain would go on the WJZ chain at 7 o'clock (EST) tonight was made by the National Broadcasting Company this afternoon.

HOUSES IN MASS PRODUCTION NEXT, SPECIALIST SAYS

Dana Somes Forecasts the Erection of Aluminum and Glass Homes

Flexibility in future application of building laws to permit erection of aluminum and glass houses, was advocated at the Massachusetts Better Homes Week meeting in Boston today by Dana Somes, an architect and member of the Boston Board of Zoning Adjustment.

The coming home, he said, will be turned out by mass production and will be made of materials not in common use today. Within 25 years, he added, workmen's homes will be produced like automobiles and will sell for prices far below present levels.

Through this ultra-modern housing program and the development of high-speed transit, he continued, city life will undergo radical changes. Residents will be able to live farther than at present from the downtown area, he added, and rents will be considerably lower.

The meeting was held in the Twentieth Century Club under joint sponsorship of the Massachusetts Civic League and the Better Homes Committee. Mrs. Addison C. Burnham presided.

Delinquency and housing are closely related, according to Miss Catherine Lyford, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, who spoke at the morning session. Nothing can be done about correcting delinquency, she said, unless housing problems are taken up and solved.

A uniform building code for cities and towns of New England was urged by Edward W. Roemer, Boston Building Commissioner.

Henry B. Brigham, member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, advocated an organization of building companies into a single building industry to provide lower costs for house construction.

Labor costs could be lessened, he said, through organization of companies which, with sufficient business, could keep "laborers moving from job to job and yet pay just as high and even higher wages than at present."

He advocated standardization of construction and materials for reduction of labor costs. The elimination of many unnecessary labor costs, he added, would stimulate more house construction and result in more employment than at present.

Albert J. Caulfield, deputy chief of the Boston Fire Department, talked on the sanitary and fire prevention work of the fire department in the tenement district. He told of the difficulty of keeping Boston's alleys in a sanitary condition.

Safer Factories Plans Discussed

Modern methods of making the factory safer for the working man were discussed at the open session of a two-day conference attended by 400 public and industrial safety engineers at the Hotel Statler today.

Plant safety work pays huge dividends and is too valuable a function in business today to be discontinued in periods of depression to lower overhead expenses, Fred M. Goodwin, vice-president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, told the experts. In his plant the safety of workmen is being guarded by a recently organized safety council which recommends improved methods of protection against so-called plant hazards, he said.

Mr. Goodwin pointed out that even the ordinary, simple rules of safety that his company has followed such as regular inspection of machinery and discrimination in selecting proper clothing for employees had reduced plant accidents to a marked extent.

Inattention and carelessness on the part of the individual worker are responsible for at least 60 per cent of industrial accidents, Dr. Robert S. Quimby, service manager of the Hood Rubber Company, estimated.

Sydney Ingham, safety engineer of the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, summed up his discussion in the statement "there are no bad plant hazards—there are only poor safety engineers."

Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, presided at the midday luncheon meeting at which Prof. Robert E. Rogers, Department of English of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on "Is the Machine Age Extinguishing the Human Voice?"

Stars 186,000,000 Miles in Diameter Discovered by Harvard Observatory

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Discovery of stars 40,000 times as radiant as the run and as much as 186,000,000 miles across was announced yesterday before the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, astronomer and director of the Harvard Observatory, told of the huge new stars in describing explorations into distant reaches of space that may shed new light on the "limits" of the universe and on mathematical theories about the nature of space.

Discovery of the enormous new stars resulted from a census being taken by the Harvard Observatory of the thousands of remote galaxies, giant star clusters that contain tens of billions of stars and are thousands of light years across. The galaxies serve as distant "mile posts" in the night sky with the aid of which Dr. Shapley is seeking new knowledge of the universe.

The "boundaries" of space, or at least the boundaries of the space occupied by galaxies, apparently still are far beyond the reach of man's largest telescopes, Dr. Shapley said.

The greatest distance the largest telescopes have been able to "see" is about 200,000,000 light years.

Removing radio antennae from city roof tops and sending television and radio programs into homes over telephone wires was urged by Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, retired, former chief of the United States Army Signal Corps.

Entertainment and radio programs similar to those now sent over the radio but free from advertising could be supplied by telephone companies for a monthly charge, General Squier suggested. Under his plan they would be broadcast from a central station, picked up by central receiving sets in cities, and transmitted over existing telephone wires to homes, which would be equipped with loudspeakers and dials for selecting the desired program.

The system would not interfere with the use of telephones, General Squier explained, and would do away with static and "fading."

The giant shovel-tusked mastodon of 3,000,000 years ago was used as a "laboratory specimen" by Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn in attacking "accidental" theories of evolution before the academy.

Professor Osborn is president of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and a well-known paleontologist. He said the evolution of the scoop-like lower jaw of the shovel-tusked mastodon is evidence that evolutionary changes do not occur by accident, but result from the "struggle for existence" among organs within an animal.

The opinion that glaciers probably would spread over the earth again as in ice ages of the past if the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere were reduced by half also was advanced before the academy.

E. G. Hulburt of the naval research laboratory explained that study of the temperature of the earth's atmosphere indicates reducing the carbon dioxide by this amount would result in an average drop of 10 degrees in temperature at sea level all over the earth. Natural scientists believe this would be enough to bring on another ice age.

Service to Make Oversea Contacts

Establishment of a unified clearing house in the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce organization, through which planters, contractors and suppliers in the United States can form contacts overseas with architects, engineers, builders and consumers, was announced today by H. A. Burch, assistant New England district manager of the bureau. It is called the "Foreign Construction Division."

Lack of such a system is said to have been one of the obstacles to increased American participation in overseas construction projects and establishment of the division is expected to result in service to American exporters of construction materials as well as to architects, engineers and builders.

New England exporters are informed that overseas construction projects, which are listed by the bureau, require many specialties in the form of equipment and other products which cannot be handled by exporters of construction equipment. Mr. Burch said today that he felt the new division has a service of real value for most of New England exporters, among whom are many who produce just this type of product.

Foreign field officers of the bureau use the cable to forward details of overseas construction projects to Washington, during their formative stage, to insure the speedy handling of the information. The agents continue to follow up these projects until contracts have been definitely awarded, said Mr. Burch, so that the clearing house has information of value to American exporters at practically all times.

UNITED STATES GREETS JAPAN'S RULER BY RADIO

(Continued from Page 1)

firm and lasting friendship. We can say in all sincerity and gratitude that no clouds lie along the broad expanse of the Pacific to hide one of our countries from the other. The ocean no longer separates but rather unites Japan and the United States.

"We in America have recently had an opportunity to show our feeling toward Japan in welcoming Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu. The spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome was because they represented Japan.

"And now, on behalf of the President and people of the United States, it is my honor and pleasure to extend greetings to His Majesty the Emperor."

Forbes Presents Shidehara

W. Cameron Forbes, American Ambassador to Japan, speaking today from Tokyo, said:

"As America's Ambassador to Japan it is my pleasure today to avail myself of the progress of modern times to introduce to the American public His Excellency Baron Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of the Japanese Government on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan.

"The Japanese people revere their Emperor with a reverence that reaches a degree of religious fervor. On this occasion of his birthday it is celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the Empire as a national holiday, in which every Japanese subject, from the highest to the lowest, unites in celebrating the happy occasion.

"May I, as Ambassador to Japan, ask those of my fellow citizens of the United States who are listening in to join with me in wishing a long and prosperous life to His Majesty, the Emperor, and many happy returns of this auspicious occasion.

"America and Japan have enjoyed peaceful relations now for three-quarters of a century. We feel assured that the next similar period will show similar peaceful results.

"I now take great pleasure in introducing the orator of the evening, Baron Shidehara, who is no stranger to the people of the United States. He has resided in Washington, representing his country progressively in various capacities and has served as Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

"Baron Shidehara has succeeded in endearing himself to the officials of all the countries who have diplomatic representation in Japan. His affability, easiness of approach, frankness and conservative manner of dealing with public questions, together with his command of English and other foreign languages, have placed him as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and I know you will take pleasure in listening to him throughout the length and breadth of the nation."

Baron Shidehara Replies

Baron Shidehara spoke as follows:

"On this great occasion the happiness has gratified me exceedingly in receiving the congratulations of the Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Stimson, so aptly said and so graciously expressed.

"We have long had a custom in Japan of celebrating with the folks across the way, our next-door neighbors, any occasion of importance. Perhaps it is a custom that is no longer as universally practiced as it was, but it is in use in every corner of this country.

"America is our next door neighbor although she lives across the way, across that broad expanse which we call the Pacific Ocean, and it is particularly in accordance with Japanese feeling that this friendly neighbor should give us a call to express their good wishes to the present day Emperor. We know and appreciate that the Secretary of State of the United States is the proper dignitary for such a friendly message, and therefore requires no official compliment. He speaks not only for the President of his Government, but for the sovereign people of the United States, individually as well as collectively.

"Japan is glad and willing to join in the work of naval disarmament together with the rest of the world. She was equally delighted to join in the treaty which will always be associated with the name of Mr. Kellogg."

Bank Commissioner Inquiry Is Started

Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, at the request of Gov. Joseph B. Ely, today began an investigation of charges of laxity in office leveled at Arthur Guy, bank commissioner, by the Middlesex County Grand Jury in connection with its hearings on the affairs of Guy L. Vaughan, missing bank receiver.

Mr. Warner went into conference with the former and present secretaries of the bank receiver, following which he advised that the information he gained was "very important."

Charges made against the bank commissioner are based on his responsibility for the appointment of the missing bank official, whose records point to "misappropriation of funds." Mr. Guy was repeatedly warned against the activities of his subordinate but did not remove him until months after the damage had been done, the jury charged.

Mr. Warner announced that he would summon interested persons immediately and would confer with the bank commissioner. He will make his report to the Governor at "an early date," when it is expected the chief executive will reply to the Grand Jury's report that the bank commissioner is "not the proper person to hold that important office and should be removed immediately."

DRINK AT UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LESSENS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LANSING, Mich., April 28—There is less drinking on the University of Michigan campus now than before prohibition and the raid recently conducted by Ann Arbor police upon five fraternity houses was "indiscreet and over-zealous," an investigation committee of the Michigan Legislature reported recently.

The committee, headed by Oscar O. Hull, Representative, of Detroit, made the investigation after a raid upon campus society houses had been made and the five fraternities in question shut up. Liquor found in the houses was in small quantities and was the property of individual students and not of the fraternities, the committee reported.

ADVERTISERS SEEK QUALITY IN BUYING SPACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich., April 29—National advertisers, who lay out many millions of dollars annually to make household words of their wares, declare that henceforth they propose to know more about the nature and value of circulation they buy.

If manufacturers and distributors have vast sums to tell men how to get smoother, longer-lasting shaves, or to whisper to housewives how to surprise the family with a delicious new dessert, or how to furnish a home, there is no reason why any of it should be wasted, advertisers maintain.

"So," explained Lee H. Bristol, president of the Association of National Advertisers, in convention here this week, "we expect to give more attention than ever to the quality of the space we are buying. As advertising mediums have increased circulation in various ways we find it necessary to give closer scrutiny to learn in what manner circulation is obtained and what value to place upon it. More and more the advertiser is coming to learn the worth of balanced, satisfied readers.

"Some individual concerns have taken up research along this line, and are gaining valuable information.

"The A. N. A. has never entered into this phase of distribution until lately, but hopes in the future to make it an important part of its work. And what it learns will be for the good of all members of the association, much after the fashion that no secrets in automobile development are withheld, but are enjoyed by all manufacturers, through the medium of the Society of Automotive Engineers."

Plain, old-fashioned economy was the central thought at the convention, which brought together many geniuses who prepare copy for the world and executives who appropriate the millions that go into printer's ink. Allyn B. McIntyre, vice-president of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, explained, however, that "when I say economizing I do not mean cutting wages."

Speaking of plans for the future Mr. Bristol declared that in the future it is intended that the A. N. A. shall put out only advertising that is strictly in consonance with economic soundness.

Property Damage Regulation Urged

Insurance companies "get around" certain provisions of the compulsory automobile insurance law in Massachusetts by giving reduced rates on property damage insurance in order to build up their personal liability insurance business, John W. Cronin, representative of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, told the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today.

Mr. Cronin's statement was made in urging an amendment to the financial responsibility bill now before the committee which would permit the Insurance Commissioner to fix property damage rates in the same way that he now regulates liability motor vehicle insurance costs.

He took the stand that if the state is to regulate motor vehicle insurance rates at all, it should regulate all of them. It is common knowledge, he said, that property damage insurance is being purchased by "some of the big fellows" for 50 per cent of the standard rates. The "little fellows" are burdened with the expense to make up the difference, he declared.

He particularly alluded to fleet owners to whom insurance companies can make their own reductions under the law.

"The Store of Unhurried Service"
ARCH-AID
Ritter & Morrison
Arch-Aid Shoe Shop
(Shoes exclusively for Women)
Expert Fitting Service
501 Liberty Ave., cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.
Foremost Authority on Diamonds Since 1832
Refashion your old jewel pieces
in up-to-date mountings. These transformations made in our own shop.
Moderate prices.
Designs and estimates given.
ROBERTS BUILDING
Wood and Diamond Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIGNIFIED LOANS
$50 to $300
HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION
PITTSBURGH, PA.

POPCORN BALLS
6 for 10c
Cream Chewing Candy
Chocolate or Vanilla
30c lb.
SALTED PEANUTS
Hot Always
POPCORN FRITTERS
10c package--3 for 25c
Bromeier's
FRESH EVERY HOUR
103 Diamond Street 506 Federal St.
108 N. Highland Av. 1416 Carson St.
337 Brownsville Rd.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE FINEST BUTTER MADE
Van Dyk's Spring Valley BUTTER
Creamy Milk from Queen Cows Fed on Full Grass is the Basis of This Rich, Heavy, Nourishing Butter.
SPECIAL SALE PRICE THIS WEEK End
VAN DYK
431 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Schenley Men's Shop
Hats
Haberdashery
OPEN EVENINGS
HECK & GEORGE
SCHENLEY APTS.
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE CAN SERVE YOU WELL IN THESE DEPARTMENTS
Checking
Savings
Foreign
Safe Deposit
Steamship
Travel
DIAMOND National Bank
5th and Liberty Aves., Pittsburgh

JOHN F. BARLOW
THE DECORATION OF HOUSES
Individually Finished Draperies
Slip Covers
Fine Fabrics
Decorative Accessories
STUDIO
RUSKIN APARTMENTS
Ground Floor Mayflower 1500
PITTSBURGH

ESTABLISHED 1817 "EXCLUSIVELY MEN'S ATTIRE"
Will & Price
539 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Men's Suits and Topcoats created for those who appreciate the better things in life.
$55 upwards
Will Price Hats
$5 upwards
Agents for Worumbo Camel's Hair Coats

GRACE'S
231 Oliver Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Every day brings into this exclusive shop—shipments from Fashion's Centers
This week's good news brings Hand Embroidered Washable Silk Flat Crepes—all the newest summer pastel shades, hand embroidered in French knots and crocheted flowers. Orchid, green, blue, eggshell, peach, shell pink, and white. $16.50.
Very Special Panamas $5.00
Personal Service for Prospective Brides
To those Maidens planning a spring or summer wedding, Miss Grace offers you a real assistance in selecting your trousseau.
GRACE'S, 231 OLIVER AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GOODYEAR
Tires and Tubes
NEW LOW PRICES BUY NOW . . .
All kinds of automobile supplies
Prompt, courteous, efficient service.
A. J. VOLK
202 Glenridge Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-2004

COAL
Pittston-Glen Alden
Old Company Lehigh
All Priced the Same
"STANDARD" Fuel Furnace OIL
KOPPERS COKE
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
Phone 2-8710 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

ORIENTAL RUGS
Exclusive but not expensive
Plain Carpets
Hooked Rugs
WASHING, REPAIRING, STORAGE
C. MELKON ARSLANIAN
478 Bloomfield Avenue, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-6260

Smith's FLOWERS
Smith's Flowers
The largest flower market—where flowers and plants are of the finest and prices most reasonable.
33 So. Park Street, Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-1000
MONTCLAIR'S TELEGRAPH FLORIST

Summer FOOTWEAR
in all the newest fabrics and leathers
7.50 to 12
Harrison Brothers
East Orange, 551 Main St.
South Orange, 19 S. Orange Ave.
Montclair, 540 Bloomfield Ave.

Price & Company
Investment Securities
165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES
Cortlandt 7871 Montclair 10449

Finesse, Inc.
OFFERS
A Special Sale of High Grade
Crepe and Chiffon Afternoon Dresses
in sizes 36 to 46
Also Spring Models in all sizes $16.50 up
16 Church Street, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-1035

Madison
A Montclair Institution
Books—Stationery
Art Wares—Pictures
Framing—Kodaks
Engraving—Printing
THE EDWARD MADISON COMPANY
427 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair

Watchung Title and Mortgage Guaranty Co.
Real Estate Titles Guaranteed
Money to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. First Mortgages for Sale to Investors
Guaranteed Participation Certificates in First Mortgages for sale in multiples of $100
492 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey
Telephone Montclair 2-1850

GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
PERRY'S
Tires and Tire Service
Auto Accessories
388 Central Ave. Tel. Orange 3-4411
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

"Making new friends and keeping the old"
TWO . . .
FINE . . .
CARS . . .
Oakland "8"
Pontiac "6"
at East Orange
Drew Motor Company
445 MAIN STREET
at Montclair
Clairmont Motor Co.
320 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

The Burning B Question
Call Orange 3-0119
HIGHLAND COAL CO.
456 So. Jefferson Street
ORANGE, N. J.

LE BOEUF CO.
CLEANERS and DYERS
EAST ORANGE MONTCLAIR
Phone Or. 3-3602 Phone 2-3379

MANCHESTER, ENG.
EXPORT TRADE
Enquiries solicited from all parts of the world. Patterns and prices on application for all kinds Cottons, Woollens, & Art. Silk Piece Goods, also Clearing Lines, Seconds, Cut Lengths and Fents.
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SOCIAL ECONOMIC PLAN PROPOSED ON WORLD SCALE

Hague Association Promotes Movement to Recapture Prosperity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—A movement to recapture world prosperity by means of coördinating the industrial planning of all nations is being promoted by the International Industrial Relations Association, the headquarters of which are here.

The first step in this direction will come with the holding of a World Industrial Relations Congress in Amsterdam from Aug. 23 to Aug. 29 this year. At this time the association plans to assemble delegates from every country, representing management, labor and the social sciences, and to explore the possibilities of developing social economic planning on a world scale.

It will be the goal of this conference to develop a concrete program by which productive capacity and standards of living may be coördinated, and to overcome so far as possible the paradox of having one part of the world experiencing famine while other countries feel the effect of overproduction.

The present world-wide depression has found all nations affected, a statement issued by the International Industrial Relations Association says, and it should be equally clear, it is stated, that only by collective action on the part of all nations can prosperity be recovered and eventually stabilized.

In announcing its plans for this world industrial congress, the council of the I. I. R. emphasizes the fact that in a world of enlarged economic resources, employment is insecure and standards of living have not been raised or maintained in proportion to the increase in production.

"Maladjustment," it explains, "exists between economic capacity and buying power. In the present stage of economic existence the task of achieving balance seems to demand international economic coöperation.

"Development of means of transport and communication is day by day establishing unity as the coming stage of economic evolution. Some regions of the world remain largely self-sufficient. Others are more closely interdependent. But interdependence is rapidly taking the place of self-sufficiency.

"Nations and industries, however, are not fully conscious of this growth toward unity, and their policies are still largely shaped toward self-sufficiency as an objective, often to the detriment of human welfare. The rapid growth of interdependence which is making all nations suffer together provides at the same time an unprecedented occasion for all nations and all groups to act together toward a solution.

"If one group imposes its limited interest upon another, if output be unreasonably restricted by labor, if prices be held artificially high by monopolistic business, or if they be forced too low by destructive competition, if governments limit the contribution of their national areas toward the world's economic life, balance is disturbed for all."

A special session of the conference will deal with the standards of living as "the resultant of productive capacity and buying power"—a problem which will be presented by Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Organization.

Other questions which will be treated by international authorities will be the "Potentialities in National Economic Planning," "The Present Paradox—Unemployment in the Midst of Economic Progress," "The Coöperative Movement," "The International Bank, Its Potential Relation to Planned Production," "The Necessity and Means for International Economic Planning," "The Problem of Planned Economy," "The Principles and Practice of Scientific Management," "International Planning by Industries," and related subjects.

Among the specialists who will address the conference will be Dr. Otto Neurath of the Social Economic Museum at Vienna, Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., Dr. H. S. Person, managing director of the Taylor Society, New York City, Prof. M. J. Bonn of Berlin, Edward A. Filene of Boston, Prof. Dr. Goetz Briefs of Berlin, H. D. Broach of Washington, D. C., Morris L. Cooke of Philadelphia, Dr. Max Lazard of Paris, and Dr. F. C. Benham of the London School of Economics.

Australia Will Pay Debts, Britain Told

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—British commercial leaders were brought into long-distance conference with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia by radio recently and were given assurance that Australia had no intention of effecting debt repudiation or currency inflation.

J. Maitland Paxton, president of the Australian organization, speaking with Arthur Shirley Benn, chairman of the Federated Chamber of Commerce of Britain, declared:

"Australia will meet her obligations and pay her creditors in other countries. There is no feeling of sympathy among the people for this talk of repudiation. The people of Australia feel that the honor and good name of their country are being tarnished by those who preach such pernicious doctrines."

Sir Arthur in reply made an appeal for greater coöperation among the economic units of the Empire. "We are worried about the unsettled conditions in our own country," he said, "not only in the money market but also in politics. I am confident that out of all this turmoil the British Empire will emerge with some definite economic policy into the greatest, most prosperous and most peaceful Commonwealth the world has ever seen. We sympathize with Australia in the great economic crisis through which she is now passing, and it is our firm belief that she will, in time, rise triumphant above her troubles."

Another conversation took place between the president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, James A. Boyd, and the president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, London, Sir John Latt.

Smuts Lauds League For Many Successes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—"On the issue of next year's Disarmament Conference depends the future of our civilization," said General Smuts in an address in Cape Town recently, on the League of Nations. There the Armageddon of peace would be fought out.

"We," he said, "are in sight of a spectacular advance on the road to world peace, or, alternatively, of a vast failure, the result of which no man can foresee."

General Smuts decried the present talk of war as not only pernicious and dangerous, but as sheer nonsense. "It helps to increase an atmosphere of fear and suspicion," he said, "and the sort of expectancy which is itself often the cause of war. It increases the fear complex among the public and prevents any real advance toward peace."

Solid progress was being made toward world peace. The fact was that the League of Nations, as an institution, was proving surprisingly successful—far beyond expectations. The most spectacular recent advance had been the Paris Peace Pact, General Smuts declared.

Haggling Over Curios Is 'Real Orient,' But Costly for Tourists, Chinese Find

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—An attempt by progressive Chinese, including many American-returned students, to eliminate bargaining and misrepresentation in the sale of Chinese curios to tourists, has met with good success. It is expected to result in the establishment of a permanent bazaar where tourists may buy Chinese curios at fair prices and be sure that their purchases are genuine.

Bargaining has been a cardinal feature of Chinese trade, especially among curio merchants, and informed visitors have expected to get articles for a third or half of the price originally asked. Tourists not familiar with this custom have sometimes paid far more than they should, and have not known whether the articles were genuine or not.

A group of returned students decided that this custom is outworn, and that Chinese dealers would be willing to sell genuine articles for a fair price if assured of steady markets. So this spring, they opened an exhibition in the Western Returned Student Club, to which only the most reliable dealers were admitted. Every article was examined by a committee of the club, which guaranteed that nothing was misrepresented. Fair prices were fixed, and an exact description placed with each article for sale.

Foreign and Chinese residents, invited to view the exhibit, were impressed with the reasonable prices and the high quality of the jade, agate, turquoise, lacquer, carved ivories, furniture and paintings which were offered for sale.

Invitations were sent to passengers on tourist ships visiting Peiping. The tourists obtained genuine curios more reasonably than they were likely to find them anywhere else in the city, the club taking 10 per cent of the sales as its commission.

The same group has interested itself in the handicraft industries of Peiping, which provide work for about one person in 10 of Peiping's 1,000,000 people. They hope to improve standards in the handicrafts, and keep alive the skill in many varieties of handwork for which Peiping artisans have been famous for centuries.

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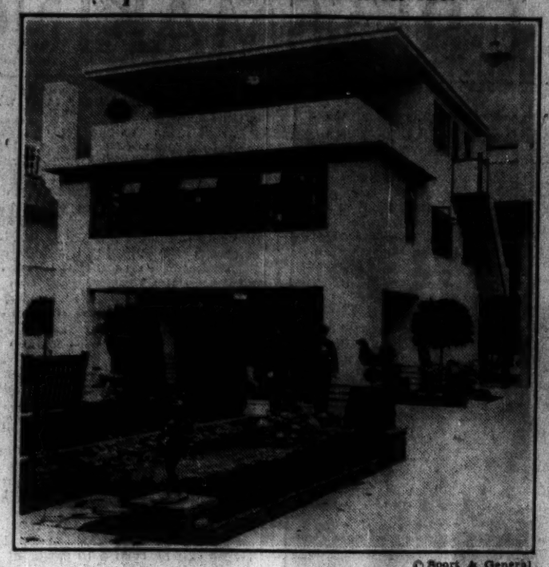

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DESIGNED BY THOMAS D. McLEAN

'The House That Jack Built' Wins Prize in Village of Ideal Homes

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The "Hush-Hush" noise-proof house, and "The House that Jack Built," a man's idea of what a home really should be like, are attracting most of the limelight and the greatest crowds at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, April 7 to May 2.

The "Hush-Hush" house is an unusual example of the use of sound-proof building materials. It is hardly beautiful to look at from the outside, having no windows in front or at the sides. But it has many other advantages. In a nursery in the center of the house the children can play at "jazz bands"; father in his study can listen in to the radio; Kate in the scullery can juggle with pots and pans; Togo, the watchdog, can bark as hard as he pleases at the postman's footsteps; and yet mother can seize a few moments' quiet rest entirely unaware of anyone else's existence, and oblivious to the constant roar of traffic outside.

"The House that Jack Built" is a man's answer to woman's challenge, issued at last year's exhibition in the form of "The House that Jill Built." "Jill" won a prize for the home of her dreams. "Jack"—chosen from among hundreds of married men—has replied with a strikingly original design in ferro-concrete.

From outside it is reminiscent of the rather severe modern German domestic architecture; white, inside, comfort and labor-saving devices are the keynotes. Loudspeaker telephones connect the rooms; the front door is all chromium plated; and so are the stairway bannisters and every other metal fitting. Wives couldn't criticize "Jack's" house for he has so obviously considered their interests first.

But the village of ideal homes—all built for under Olympia's huge roof—contains other houses, too, of striking contrast. There is an old English cottage, a beautiful Tudor mansion and some bungalows.

Drawn by that irresistible curiosity to peep into other people's homes, thousands stand in queues waiting their turn to inspect the different dwellings. In the words of King George, "The foundations of the national glory are set in the homes of the people." As a barometer of taste in fittings and furnishings the village of ideal homes marks a sharp rise.

But the exhibition which is organized annually by the Daily Mail is not purely of the domestic type, where the visitor finds himself in a maze of kitchen utensils.

There is "Monopolis," city of the future, with its array of strange looking, towering buildings pictured against surrounding hills and its busy bazaar of hundreds of shops.

A nursery completely furnished for £1, about $5.00, has been the center of much admiration. Everything has been carefully modeled from packing cases. The cozy looking cot was once a banana crate, though you would never suspect it. It has a removable lattice mattress, under which is space for a hot-water bottle or a hot brick. An oval table, chairs, cupboards and an attractive rug made from sugar sacking completes the furnishing of the room.

Australian Guides Train at Jamberoo

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Girl Guides from all over the State gathered recently for the annual training camp in the beautiful valley of Jamberoo. The camp is pitched in a meadow, surrounded by oaks and gums, by the side of the Minnamurra River, which tumbles down from the cliffs of the Jamberoo Mountain like an English trout stream, widening out at one side into an ideal swimming pool.

Here, down by the river, bell tents and marquees are set up for the group camp of 170 Guides, and a cook house is installed with three open fireplaces where 40 cooks—all Guides—prepare menus that would surprise some of the mothers at home.

It generally takes more than one camp to qualify for a camper's license, which permits a Guider to take her own company into a camp, and a stiff course must be undergone before this is allowed.

But everyone delights in camping, the comradeship and the care-free life, even when the rain pours down.

QUEENSLAND CALLED 'MOST STABLE STATE'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Queensland is the most stable state in the Commonwealth, declared W. H. Barnes, State Treasurer, referring to a recent report from London on Australian securities which showed Queensland 5 per cent, 1940-1950, to be quoted at £70 ex-dividend, as against £65 only a week previously.

Mr. Barnes said that Queensland's position in regard to loan redemptions was exceptionally easy. This year's loans maturing amount to £713,220; in 1932, £9,000; in 1933, £1,198,000; a total for three years of £1,940,220. For the same period Tasmania's loan payments amount to £1,860,147, West Australia to £7,068,463 and New South Wales to £39,423,237.

Rumania Proposes Quick New Régime

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 29—The Government has convoked Parliament for tomorrow with surprising suddenness, which means that Constantine Argetoianu, Minister of Finance, and M. Manoilescu, Minister of Industry, have won Dr. Nicholas Iorga, Premier, to their viewpoint to initiate a new régime and program immediately.

The Government is already undoing the Juliu Maniu machinery, thus offending Parliament, which evidently believes it had better be dissolved. Institutions involving finances are under close scrutiny and already autonomous boards of control are invited to return money received illegally. Thus it appears impossible for the Iorga Government to continue with the Maniu Parliament. The elections are expected to follow soon.

AUSTRIA TO ATTEND PARLEY ON 'UNION'

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA, April 28—Austria today accepted the invitation to send a representative to the May meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva where the German-Austrian customs union project is to be discussed. The Foreign Minister, Johann Schober, was nominated as representative.

Unfortunately from an Austrian viewpoint, it cannot be said that Herr Schober will have all Austrian political parties behind him in this matter. Particularly the Christian Socialists continue to show little enthusiasm for the customs union project.

They did not discuss the matter at the annual party conference last week-end, and all references to the proposal in the public utterances of Christian Socialist leaders are not enthusiastic.

JAPAN DENIES HAVING AN EYE ON PHILIPPINES

Sees No Prospect of America Quitting Anyway, Says Foreign Office

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Japan entertains no designs on the Philippine Islands and it is almost inconceivable that she could be induced to assume a mandate on the archipelago even should the United States renounce possession of the islands, a Foreign Office spokesman said in commenting on dispatches from Manila.

The dispatches quoted Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, an American journalist, as stating in an address in Manila that in the event of the Stars and Stripes being hauled down in the Philippines the flag of Japan would be its logical successor.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that the Japanese Government does not see any possibility of the American rule in the Philippines being terminated in the near future, and if it were the empire would not be interested in a league mandate over the archipelago. Mandates, the Imperial Government believes, are not helpful toward the promotion of trade and friendly relations between the Oriental peoples, and promotion of trade and friendship in the Far East is the basis of Japanese foreign policy.

The spokesman was frank in stating that Japan's adventures as a colonial power have not been successful. Korea, he said, never would have been annexed had it not been for its geographical situation and the fact that Japan was faced with seeing the ancient kingdom fall into the hands of Russia if she did not act.

The Philippines, he said, cannot be compared to Korea, which is an arrow pointing at the very heart of the Japanese Empire.

As a commercial and colonial venture the Korean annexation has been a failure. The possession never has been self-supporting and has been a continuous drain on the Imperial Treasury. There has been no Japanese emigration to Korea worth mentioning. The same is true of Formosa. The Japanese are not pioneers, as a rule, and cannot be induced to settle in virgin lands.

The Japanese Government, the spokesman said, desires maintenance of the status quo in the Far East and feels its interests can best be served by the promotion of friendly trade relations. Its policy of "patience and friendship toward China" is typical of its foreign policy in the Far East.

Chile Undisturbed By Cabinet Change

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 29 (AP)—Accepting the resignations of five ministers, President Ibanez organized and inducted yesterday a new Cabinet designed to aid him in placing in effect his new economy program.

Although there was some excitement in political circles, the country as a whole received the change in ministry calmly and assumed that the general policies of the Government would be continued.

While President Ibanez gave no reason for the overturn, it is understood in official circles that it was wrapped up in his new economy program and his long desire to remove certain ministers for personal reasons. Subsequently the Government published a decree increasing the extraordinary budget 25,000,000 pesos (about $3,000,000), of which about 18,000,000 pesos are for military, naval and aviation purposes.

The new ministers are: Foreign Affairs and Justice, Antonio Planet; Marine, Vice-Admiral Hipolito Marchant; Education, Gustavo Lira; Production, Juan Pablo Bennett.

CHINESE RELIEF BOARD TO BACK LOANS TO FARMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Farm loans have been made possible in China by a contract signed between the International Famine Relief Commission and the Commercial and Savings Banks of Shanghai. By this arrangement the bank will loan money without security at low interest rates to farm coöperatives approved by the commission.

Farm coöperatives have existed for centuries here, but they have been able to borrow money only at high interest rates. Since 1923, the relief commission has encouraged these organizations and has loaned them $225,000 without losing one copper.

But the commission does not have enough money to satisfy the demand. Previous attempts to interest Chinese banks failed, because these banks ordinarily pay depositors such high rates of interest that they could not loan to coöperatives at a profit.

Finally, however, the relief commission agreed to guarantee loans of approved coöperatives, being certain from seven years of experience in this work that losses would be practically nil. The Shanghai bank then agreed to advance money at the same low interest charged by the commission on its previous loans.

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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Acceptance of Art by Industry

By FRANCES CUSHING HALL

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

ALTHOUGH the public interest in art as it is applied to industrial development has not been of many years' standing, yet the manufacturers have in various instances been working slowly along these lines. The difficulties at first encountered in trying to apply art to the mass production of this machine age were very great and the results were often so far from those desired that one could hardly realize that there had ever been any art considered in the original plan. The automobile industry is a good example of this process. At first the reliability and perfection of the engine so overshadowed everything else that it was the determining factor in a purchase, but as this became an accepted accomplishment, art stepped in and now is one of the greatest factors in the selling of a car.

Feeling that the manufacturer needed art and that artists would like contacts with the manufacturers, the Art Alliance of America was founded in 1915. This organization, which has helped many manufacturers and artists to get together with the resulting improvement in the finished article, is still doing its valuable service and even expanding its scope. The fact that such an organization has been set up and is growing, proves the real interest that there is in more artistic products. Each year at the exhibition of the articles made by the machine and designed by professional members of the Art Alliance, there is conclusive proof that when art is accepted by industry and coöperates with it, the results more than repay and truly pay.

An Old Idea Revived

This movement has been growing since 1915 and is accepted in theory, at least, by many manufacturers. The European textile factories were the first in their line to have artists of standing and ability on their staffs as designers of their materials. From the time when the first roller printing was done, the designers of many of the textiles were well-known figures in the art world. Some of the old materials from the time of Louis XIV, Louis XV, and Louis XVI were done by painters of renown, so that the idea of having a recognized artist make industrial designs is not new but only rejuvenated.

Somehow, as the machine was perfected the interest in trying to discover how elaborate and complicated a design could be reproduced, seemed to overshadow the desire for art. The terrible results we have all seen. Now that the machine has ceased to be a new toy with which to play, the idea is returning that art should coöperate with it to make beautiful products. By working together, the artist and the mass-producing machine can give to all classes objects of loveliness. Unfortunately there is still a long way to go to reach this desired state but it is encouraging to know that one is on the way.

"Contempora" Promotes the Cause

As the manufacturers realized the need of help in their designing they searched for some means of obtaining it. In Europe, where there was the tradition of having an artist do such creative work, the textile houses hired men and women well known in the art world. Such artists as Marie Laurencin have made beautiful textile designs and Prof. Paul Hoffman's work is well known. In the United States many of the manufacturers turned to women and men who knew something of art to assist in the selection of designs for their materials. Many of these have successfully helped to produce more beautiful fabrics, and several houses through their efforts have had single designs or series made by well-known artists. Those persons in the manufacturing organizations or those coöperating with them to determine the designs and colorings which should be used in printing the fabric, are all helping along this important movement to apply art to industry.

Recently at Lord & Taylor's, Contempora, an international organization which is promoting art in industry, showed a group of gowns. The designers of the prints—Lucian Bernhard, F. A. Breuhaus, Dawint, Ernest Dryden, Rose Gluck, Lauwick, Pribyl, Tchekhonine, Frank Peers and Vally Wieselthier—are well-known artists, and the designs which they have introduced are not only beautiful, but are most wearable. The color schemes are also charming and lend themselves to the many kinds of gowns necessary in contemporary life. This is a case where the artists, Contempora, the textile manufacturer, the dress designer and manufacturer, and the department store have coöperated to produce a series of dresses which possess beauty of color and line, are adaptable to our life, and made in a range of style to include women of all ages and interests.

Underwood and Underwood. Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

This Contempora Print Was Designed by the Russian Miniature Painter Tchekhonine, and Is Entitled "Fragile." In Black, White and Green It Makes a Charming Afternoon Dress With Hand-Embroidered Linen Lingerie Collar and Cuffs. The Hat Is of White Rough Straw.

Underwood and Underwood. Courtesy of Lord & Taylor

A Contempora Print Named "Levée" and Designed by Lucian Bernhard. The Colors of This Particular Frock Are Black, White and Green. The Brief-Sleeved Bolero Has a Bow of Green Velvet. The Large Hat of Shiny White Straw Is Untrimmed.

The Waistcoat Blouse

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FASHION is offering a happy compromise between the favorite overblouse and the less generally becoming tuck-in. This compromise is specially happy, as it retains the trim, under-the-skirt outline at the back and obviates the necessity of the corresponding short-waisted appearance in front. This change of model is accomplished merely by slitting the blouse at each side so that the back can be worn as a tuck-in and the front, somewhat elongated, worn over the skirt. Variations of this convenient arrangement of blouse adjustment are being sponsored by some of the foremost designers, so the home dressmaker need not hesitate as to the fashion-rightness of this practical idea.

The slit-sided blouse is particularly desirable for wear with a coat-and-skirt ensemble, the fronts of the blouse being elongated and cut away in two points, waistcoat fashion. This model may be either single- or double-breasted, and buttons are an important trimming detail, often being chosen of the dark color of the suit in contrast to the pastel tone of the blouse. This style of waistcoat blouse promises to be so important for wear with expensive suits that it is appearing in rich crêpes, satins, lames, and the like. Its finish is strictly tailored, ornamental buttons being the only decorative feature. There is sometimes a stitched girdle across the back of the skirt; or, again, the top of the skirt, all around, is cut in scallops or petals, any of which methods of finish provide for the tuck-in as well as the overblouse.

Another favorite style of closing for the blouse that extends over the skirt in front is the becoming surplice, entirely devoid of draping; its plain diagonal line is accentuated by a row of tiny buttons beginning at the point of the V-shaped neck and continuing only as far as the normal waistline. This gives somewhat of a peplum effect to the lower part of the blouse in front. A corresponding row of tiny buttons reaches to the elbow on the long, close-fitting sleeve. This is an excellent model for satin with crystal buttons.

Period ideas are apparently creeping into blouses of the waistcoat type, a white satin model being recently shown which had slit sides, an elongated front with waistcoat points, and the entire front covered with ruffles of Alençon. A similar model with surplice closing showed a graduated frill of choice lace outlining the front and deep hand frill on the long sleeves.

Perhaps the simplest blouse of all for the home dressmaker to copy is that with a separate belt and peplum. The blouse goes under the skirt all around and the belt with peplum attached is posed at whatever waistline is most becoming to the wearer. The peplum, too, can be quite flat or somewhat flaring, according to the figure and preference of the wearer. The added belt and peplum quickly transform a simple tuck-in into a more formal overblouse, and give opportunity for a smart belt buckle or slide, corresponding to whatever buttons may trim the blouse.

Last year's dresses that are too short for present fashion requirements can be turned to excellent account in the making of smart blouses, as there would appear to be a model suited to almost any material available.

New Pajama Slips

Bifurcated slips, for wear with pajama suits, are the latest contribution to fashionable lingerie. This novelty is introduced under the name of "jama-slip" and is cut along the same general lines as pajamas, with the exception of the fact that the garment is narrower and shorter. The little hip-yoke insures smoothness of fit, seams are flatly tailored and edges either scalloped or plain and picoted or bound. These new slips are of crêpe in the off-white shades.

Another novelty in lingerie, supposed to represent the return of the frilly petticoat, is also a bifurcated garment for wear under pajamas, but is cut longer and fuller than the "jama-slip," carrying out more accurately the idea of an old-fashioned petticoat. The lower edge of each section of this garment has either lace or self-fabric ruffles, giving increased fullness to the garment itself and also adding to the flare of the pajamas worn over it. When unusual width combined with slight stiffness is desired, the ankle-length bifurcated slip is of taffeta with several pinked ruffles or ruches as a trimming for the lower edge of each section. The effect is almost identical with the ruffled taffeta petticoat of years ago.

Miami Turns Back the Calendar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach, Fla.

THE Annual Fashion Show presented by the Lincoln Road Association in the palm garden of the Flamingo Hotel again demonstrated the growing importance of Miami Beach as a style center. Previous shows and actual wear having successfully launched the fashions for next summer, the calendar was turned back to spring, and this exhibition was an array of the latest imported models intended for town and country wear for those returning to northern climes and who demand the newest styles. Over 2000 smart winter visitors were interested spectators and fairly outshone the models with their stunning bright-colored costumes, so effective in the brilliant sunshine, accentuated by the shadows of the coconut palms.

The new spring suits brought out the importance of tweeds and of other rough spongy materials, of suède for coats and jackets, and of the revival of Scotch plaids.

Plaid and Scarves

An original walking suit by Chanel shown by Bonwit Teller, was an attractive example of the new combinations. A one-piece tailored dress of light tan tweed had a jacket of brown suède. A scarf of the dress material finished the neck of the plain little jacket, making a striking and artistic ensemble. These new tweeds are mostly of the gauze or chiffon variety, extremely light in weight.

A Scotch plaid suit shown by Jay-Thorpe, had an interesting jacket of plain black which was double-breasted, buttoning high on one side with many small buttons. It was a cutaway effect, being considerably longer in back than in front. Again there was a scarf to match the plaid of the dress. Another plaid combination shown by the same house was a black street dress which had a wide cape collar of red-and-yellow plaid and wide flaring cuffs to match.

Scarves are very important with the new suits. One that caused much comment was worn with an imported mixed tweed suit from DePinna. It was a hand-knitted affair reminiscent of the kind of thing old-fashioned grandmothers used to wear in the house on cold days. It had the old familiar scallops, but the colors were modern: red, yellow and green. Another suit that received its striking character from its scarf was of blue ostrich cloth. Its scarf was a three-toned angora in gray, red and pink.

Ensembles

A gray Chanel ensemble was much admired. The crêpe coat was rather long and trimmed with gray fox fur. The dress was of gray-and-green imported print and a gray felt hat completed the scheme. The combination of green with tan or gray was noted in many of the models. Fox fur trimmed many of the coats at the bottom or a wide cape collar which brought the fur to a becoming line across the shoulders.

A Vionnet ensemble, which was shown by Mme. Claire Amelie, had a long fitted coat of light wool in sage-green. The silk crêpe dress of the same shade was a princess model which had accordion-plaited insets from the waistline to the bottom of the skirt. The coat was trimmed with tan fur and a felt hat by Ferle Heller exactly matched it.

A Patou model had the usual belted jacket, but there was a full cape effect over the sleeves, the back being tight-fitting. A Lanvin suit had a brown belted coat trimmed with red buttons. The skirt was a red-and-yellow plaid and of course the scarf matched the skirt.

Dark Shades for Evening

There were a number of evening dresses displayed which showed the prevalence of solid colors, rather dark in shade, and the popularity of sequins and beads for trimming. A Lanvin model, however, was a flowered crêpe with a pale green medium pattern, on white. A Louiseboulanger lamé evening dress was developed impressively in orange and gold. One of the most admired of the evening gowns was by Paul Poiret. It was a turquoise-blue, very crêpy satin with bands of smooth satin forming interesting vertical lines and angles. From the back of the waistline two of the plain lines expanded in width until, reaching the bottom of the skirt, they became voluminous twin trains.

Among the evening and dinner pajama ensembles was a beautiful dinner costume by Vionnet of periwinkle blue satin with silver lamé. Another evening pajama suit by Schiaparelli was of sea-green silk with a jacket in green and gold Ducharne chiffon lamé trimmed with flying squirrel.

Fashion Nuggets

CORRECT jewelry is as important as the correct gown for every occasion. With tennis or golf, wooden chokers and bracelets are chosen. English saddlery jewelry of galalith and leather are in vogue for the equestrienne. For afternoon, stones should blend with the frock, but contrasting stones are smart for formal evening wear.

Scarves are varied, both as to style and shape; the Ascot still holds favor. The colorings for backgrounds are mostly light or decidedly vivid. Polka dots come in for their share of popularity. Taffeta scarves are much in evidence, while clever cotton scarves with novel motifs are favored for the cotton frock.

Lingerie collar and cuffs add much to the dressy afternoon gown. Rows of Valenciennes lace are sewed together to make fetching sets for the chiffon gown. A combination of wide-wale piqué and Val lace trims the more sophisticated type.

Artificial flowers as a touch of color are finding favor at the approach of summer. Gardenias are foremost. A profusion of the white ones are worn for evening, often forming leis to conceal shoulder straps or to outline the low-cut back of the formal gown.

Chic are the many novelty blousettes included in this season's wardrobe. Fashioned of linens, cotton-mesh, eyelet batiste and tissue ginghams, they complete the suit. Tucked nets, fancy silks and triple chiffons add elegance to the silk ensemble.

Beige is the correct shade for accessories of every sort. Its adaptability in blending with other colors makes for double popularity. Combined with brown, rust or coral is most attractive. They are equally smart when combined with black or shades of blue.

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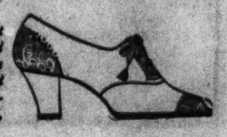

What Makes Your Income Swell or Shrink?

Why is it that at one time your dollar will buy twelve eggs for forty cents and another time only eight? Why will your salary this year enable you to buy a new suit for half the price you paid last year? Why are some folks busy and others idle?

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THE HOME FORUM

Collecting First Editions

BOOK collecting today is no longer a despised eccentricity, excusable only in old men and dilettanti: it is as popular as bridge and generally more remunerative. And, in spite of the grumbling of scholars and bibliophiles of the old school, it is the gradual realization that books are often a good investment that has raised the game to its present popularity. A pinch of commercialism does scholarship no harm, and a desire to be beforehand with our richer competitors is a great inducement to learn more about the rules of the game.

Certain big sales have attracted the attention of the public in recent years; and many who are not book collectors know that the manuscript of "Alice in Wonderland" was bought recently for fifteen thousand pounds, though fewer perhaps have heard that it was very soon sold again for just twice that sum. The newspapers did not omit to inform us that the library of Mr. Jerome Kern fetched one million seven hundred thousand dollars, and the fact that Mr. Kern was a popular song writer (the strains of "Who" can still be heard on barrel organs) only made this impressive total more interesting. Everyone likes to think the amateur can beat the professional.

We all know people who have picked up rare and valuable books for a song (this is a new paragraph and has nothing to do with Mr. Kern): I myself know a man who bought the first edition of "Paradise Lost" for one penny, and only the other day a copy of the first edition of "A Study in Scarlet" was purchased for twopence. This may not be such an important book as "Paradise Lost," nor as expensive, but oddly enough you would find far fewer copies of it in the bookshops, and as the first adventure of Sherlock Holmes, it will surely have an honored place in the literary history books a hundred years hence.

Most people, however, cannot concern themselves with thousand pound books; and it is a hopeless business waiting for that crashing stroke of good fortune, because it probably only happens once or twice in a lifetime, and then only to the collector who knows a rarity when he sees it. It is more profitable to consider the most promising lines open to a modest purse and an amateur knowledge of books. Let it, therefore, be said at once that, whether among old books or "modern firsts," it is far more satisfactory to follow your own taste than the fashion of the moment; satisfactory because the books will give you more pleasure while you have them and also satisfactory (if your taste is good) if, and when, you come to sell them.

Fashions and booms are dangerous things, for the bottom drops out of such artificial markets with a disturbing suddenness. You would not believe the prices that were paid for Stephen Phillips's first editions forty years ago—today you could buy almost any one of them for three shillings and sixpence. But, though personal taste must be the main guide in deciding what to collect, it is useful to keep in thought a few general rules. Of these, perhaps the chief is: always insist on fine condition; the tendency of recent years has been more and more to exalt the fine copy at the expense of the inferior one, and it will always pay to spend more on the finer of two examples offered you, since, if the book is any good, that copy will appreciate far more rapidly than the other. Another rule is: unless you know all about the book you are buying, it is best to buy it from a reputable bookseller. You pay rather more—sometimes, though by no means always—but you know it is "right"; there are "points" and "issues" about so many books, especially moderns, and these make so much difference to their value, that it is best to trust someone who has a name to lose. Unadventurous? Yes, I suppose it is; but a very little experience teaches most collectors humility in this respect. The ideal is to know your book before you buy it and you can then dispense with expert assistance without the danger of being deceived. Another great general policy in collecting, which is often ignored by those who should know better, is this: the value of a book depends on a combination of importance and rarity. Neither quality alone will bring a book into the high levels, though naturally the former is the more powerful; a book must be both good enough for a lot of people to want it and scarce enough for the supply to be insufficient for the demand before its price begins to jump.

Now books are great for an endless number of reasons which cannot be tabulated here; but rarity depends on certain reasonably constant factors, on which the collector will do well to keep his eye. A book may be rare because very few were printed ("Atalanta in Calydon"); or because it was immediately popular and so the first edition was read to pieces ("Alice in Wonderland"); or because it was flimsily bound ("Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"), which will mean that many copies have been destroyed; or, a nearly related case, because it was of an ephemeral nature, and liable to be thrown away (Shelley's "Necessity of Atheism"). All these circumstances will affect the scarcity of a book, and, of course, for every year that has passed since publication, there will be a corresponding decrease in the number of good copies available.

It will be seen, then, that the prize is a fine copy of an important book of which few copies have survived; and it may be said that, as a general rule, fewer copies of an author's earlier books will have been printed than of his later successes; and fewer copies of a book of poems are printed than of a novel, by authors of similar standing. It is true that the circulating libraries devour many novels and that novels are esteemed by a much wider circle, while many books of poetry retain their fine condition through not being read; yet in the long run it is poetry which fetches the big prices, and far out-tops its prose contemporaries and counterparts.

Remember, therefore, that when you buy your first edition of Mr. Galsworthy's latest book, it will be one of perhaps fifty thousand copies; and consequently, however good, it is never likely to be scarce: while if you can spot the poet of tomorrow, it is probable that only two hundred and fifty people will buy copies of the first edition of his first book before it is pulped as waste paper.

J. C.

Solitude

The leaf-fretted cup of jade,
hidden in the heart of the valley,
catches the liquid notes of the higurashi*
dropping like showers of silver spray.

*Higurashi: The autumn cicada, found only in Japan.

RAYMOND FERMOULT.

Gray and Dave

The mist hung low over Ben Lomond. But the roads were dry. That decided Gray and his brother Dave, who had just returned to Scotland after an absence of fifty years, to take a char-á-bancs tour to Ballachulish. Exiles from home, they had made it a point to meet in the old country and revisit some of the haunts of their youth. One had enriched South Africa and enriched himself at the same time. The other had turned the walnuts of Europe into a prosperous trade.

And so they returned to their roots in Scotland.

The char-á-bancs sped over a well-worn route and then . . .

Loch Lomond!

"Isn't she lovely, Gray?"

"Aye, she's bonnie. Like a jewel set in gold."

"Gold? There's nae gold in mist."

"No. But there is behind it."

Evidently the bonnie banks were conducive to argument.

But there comes a time when the grandeur of such a scene turns even the most noisy to silence. Land o' MacGregor! What romance and story linger in the folds of the hills! Across the water could be seen "Rob Roy's Cave." Then just ahead a drab stone hotel, where men in homespuns, not Scots, endure the rigors of the Highlands, for the beauty of a mountain stream. Ardlui! Lunch, in the strong air of the north where the winds have teeth but the waters smile.

Then on. On to Crianlarich and a resumption of the argument.

It revives at the sight of a railroad skirting the hills. A train puffs in the distance.

"Gray, that train's going to Oban."

"You're wrong, Dave; it's goin' to Killin."

"I say it's goin' to Oban," repeats Dave, producing a time-table from which he deduces the exact position of the train with the aid of his watch. Gray looks a bit puzzled, then brings resourcefulness into play. A triumphant smile breaks over his countenance as he puts a question which he is certain will clinch the argument:

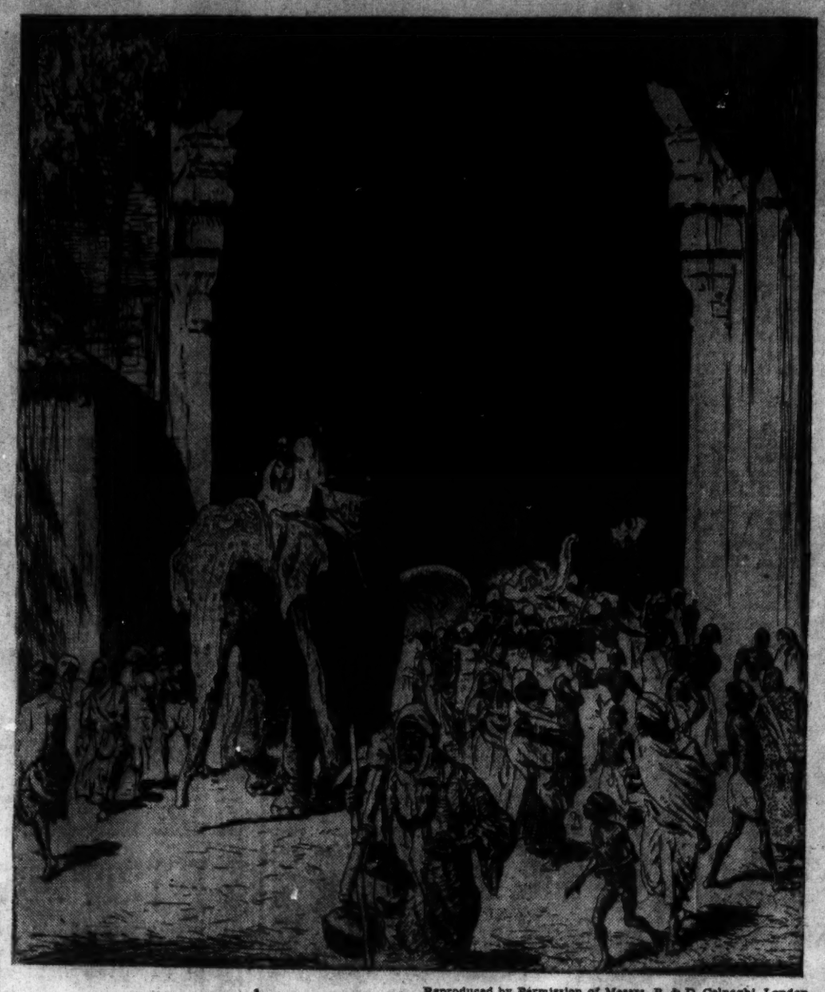
"Where does the sun set?"

"In the west."

"Well, that train's travelin' east. Ho, ho, ho."

And as the char-á-bancs rises and falls over the thin ribbon of road which twists its way through the mysterious Pass of Glencoe and unlocks the solitude of the glens, the brothers settle down to the enjoyment of a journey unsurpassable, perhaps, in its beauty. Once a land accessible only to those who ventured forth with walking-stick and knapsack, Glencoe now echoes to the throb of the motor and the songs of the hills begin to vanish.

Glencoe strikes awe in the hearts of men. But with Gray and Dave it had another effect. It drew the exiles closer.



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Temple Entry, Madura. From an Etching by Lionel Lindsay

OUT from the vast, shadowed archway of this great temple of southern India sweeps a dramatic throng. Does it signify a feast or a ceremonial procession? We can allow imagination to shape its own story. In his etching of the "Temple Entry, Madura," Mr. Lindsay indicates with force and vivacity the restless movement of the advancing crowd, while he makes full use of the contrast of brilliant light and intense shadow. With an admirable handling of values, he succeeds in preserving balance in this effective composition.

We feel, in the throng pouring out through the gateway into the sunshine, a definite sense of sound, energy, excitement. During his travels Mr. Lindsay has met a hundred similar scenes; he has viewed them not alone as the outward shapes of temple and palace, street and archway, courtyard and market, nor the people just as alien races; for he has been able to visualize the wide difference in their outlook, their environment, their buildings, their existence. And with this thought he conveys to us, in such scenes as this of the "Temple Entry at Madura," something of their dissimilar charm.

The grandeur of the magnificent arch, the dim interior of the huge building, are shown with a dignity and a simplicity of treatment which throw into strong relief the crowd of moving figures, all alike indicating the intent concentration of each upon his own objective. The central interest of the picture is the elephant with its mounted figures, of which one beats upon a drum, while the other guides the animal, gorgeous with decorative trappings. It serves to bring the picture skillfully together, giving meaning and animation to the composition as a whole.

Mr. Lindsay never permits himself to drop below the high standard that he has set himself. He brings to his work at all times a sincerity and a determination to express his art in the most perfect manner possible; whether it be in his exquisitely fine woodcuts, or in the delicate detail of his etchings. There are perhaps others among his works which, in decorative value and even in choice of subject, may seem more pleasing; but for dramatic grouping, and for the effect of movement, none is more striking, none expresses more vividly the character of an Eastern crowd intent on the pursuit of its worship, its business, its human affairs, under the blazing sun of the Orient.

Nature's Signals

On one side the narrow valley road is fenced by an old stone wall, inclosing a parklike tract of rising ground dotted with clumps of trees; while farther back a dense pine wood clothes the slopes as far as the eye can see. On the other side the land is low-lying, in marshy places overgrown by reeds. Here and there are a few acres of boggy woodland.

One may wander for many miles without sight of a human habitation, without even the opportunity to pass the time of day with shepherd or herdsman. Far from lonely, however, is this out-of-the-way countryside to those who can find an interest in the humbler creatures. Here many species of wild fowl have made their home, and a multitude of smaller birds. Whenever a few days of frost or wind or sun have sufficiently dried the boggy pasture, great numbers of hares come down from the hills to feed on the rich grass; and occasionally even roe deer from the forest on the eastern side. To one who waits patiently in the narrow lane at sunset come many voices from out the vapor that rises early on the marsh, when curlew and plover, mallard and wigeon and wild pheasants settle down for the night to feed or to sleep, according to the custom of their species.

Tonight there is not a breath of wind. Directly overhead the sky is cloudless, but in the west the setting sun shines feebly through the gray curtain of cloud which hangs above the distant hills. Few calls as yet come from the marsh, although the sound of rapid wing beats in the already thickening mist, and the dismal croak of a passing heron, tell of the usual evening flights.

Suddenly from far across the flat comes the faint call of a peewit, repeated immediately as by an echo and slightly nearer. Again and again it is taken up, sounding more plainly every time until, all at once, somewhere out there in the mist a vast flock of plovers rise with cry after cry. And now there is added the quacking of ducks and the calling of curlew, so that the whole marsh seems to be alive with birds and the sound of their wings. A mighty wind seems to grow ever louder as they approach, then dies away in the distance.

Of other varieties one could not be sure in the mist, except for a company of fast-flying teal that passed directly overhead. Scarcely have they disappeared when there is a slight sound, near the open gate a little further down the road, as though the tall reeds just inside had been rustled by a passing breeze; a roe deer walks out upon the hard macadam. For a moment she stops, looks in both directions and, choosing the uphill way, trots gracefully away into the dimness beneath the trees.

As the gaze is turned once more toward the open gateway, one gives an involuntary start: for there, on the strip of turf at the road side, as though materialized from the thin air, stands a statue in red. One forepaw is raised, the bushy tail is held straight out behind, and his head is up as he sniffs suspiciously at the air. Only for a moment does he stand thus; then, as though some faint movement of the atmosphere had borne to those keen senses the knowledge of another's presence, he turns like a flash and—as soundlessly—is gone.

However, others are coming now, dim shapes issuing from the gateway in twos and threes—once five came through in a bunch—cantering up the road as fast as a collie dog could run; but in a peculiar style of their own which plainly reveals a reserve of speed as yet untouched.

There were fifty or sixty hares together, and all went in the same direction; but the half-dozen or so of small, long-bodied creatures that follow them some fifteen minutes later, white waistcoats gleaming as they come into the open and stand for a moment looking toward the dim figure under the trees, have no need to run along the road for half a mile or more in order to find an opening through which they may pass to the higher ground beyond. There is a shorter way; trust them to find it! A hole beneath an elm, not easy to see and very small, it is true, but good enough for them; they slip into it one after another as though quite familiar with its dim recesses, and so, indeed, they probably are.

The clouds in the west are now spreading rapidly. Soon it is quite dark beneath the trees, so that the peculiar whispering noise that becomes more pronounced, as one approaches the slight dip in the road where the branches of sycamores and ash trees meet overhead, is not identified until the unmistakable sensation of ice-cold water over the instep, brings one to a standstill.

From behind comes the rapid patter of feet. In a moment the dim shape of a belated hare passes within a yard of that same saturated instep and, without the slightest hesitation, plunges into the flood. She, too, though a long way behind those others of her kind, has read nature's signals aright; for when the gray light of early morning steals across the valley, a vast expanse of mud-stained water stretches from wall to river, and northward into the recesses of the hills.

Three Things

A butterfly went up the stair
Inaudible in the shining air,
I saw, not heard, the wings beat out
The rhythm of his spiraled route.

Out of an insignificant sack
A spider pulled a silver track;
It stretched across a three-foot stream,
And then he walked this singular beam.

I tucked a bulb in the ground last fall;
It poked out fingers green and tall,
Holding a cup—a flame—a flower!
An inexplainable fragrant dower!

I put all these together and found
Not one of them talked, made any sound.
And yet their silence is a thunder
And I am deafened with the wonder!

RUTH LANGLAND HOLBERG.

Christopher Chooses a Career

They were in London and it was an evening in early spring. There was a faint primrose glow in the sky and a blackbird was whistling at the end of the garden. The hum of the great town was as part of the silence of the room.

Now at last must come the moment when Christopher must speak plainly of his darling purpose that had been striving for expression these many months, that purpose which had grown out of a childish fancy in the long ago days when his mother and he toiled along the muddy wearisome roads. . . .

"Mother, how do roads get made here in the country, are they made like in London?"

"Yes, Jim, they were made somewhere by men, not over well, I think, for walkers such as we are."

"I'll make roads when I'm big," announced Jim, "real good ones that you can walk on easily." . . .

So Christopher broke his purpose to Cæsar abruptly.

"I want to be a Road Engineer."

"A what?"

"A Roadmaker. To make high roads—not in towns, but across countries. Roads that will be easy to travel on and will last." Again he stopped, embarrassed, for the vision before him which he only half saw, made him hot and confused. Yet it was a good vision, perhaps that was why—a picture of countless toiling human beings traveling on his roads all down the coming ages, knowing them for good roads, and praising the maker. But he was a boy and was abashed at the vision and hoped Cæsar did not guess at it. Cæsar, however, saw it all more clearly than Christopher himself and was not abashed but well content.

The boy went back to Cæsar's side. The thing was done, spoken of, made alive, and now he could plead for it, work to gain his end,—also there was a glow in his face and a new eagerness in his manner.

"Oh, Cæsar, do say it's possible. I always wanted to do it, even when I was a little chap, and watched men breaking stones on the road."

"It's quite possible, only it will want working out. You must go abroad—France—Germany—I must see where to place you."

"Yes, I must learn how they are made everywhere, and then—then there must be roads to be made somewhere—in new countries if not here."

They talked it out earnestly; Cæsar himself caught the boy's enthusiasm, and the moment Mr. Aston came in he too was drawn into the discussion and offered good advice.

Thus Christopher's future was decided upon. — MARGUERITE BRYANT, in "Christopher Hibbault: Roadmaker."

ХРИСТИАНСКАЯ НАУКА ПО ОТНОШЕНИЮ К ДЕЛАМ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ДЕЙСТВИТЕЛЬНОСТИ существует только одно дело,—дело Отца, как назвал его великий Учитель из Назарета. Быть занятым делом Отца значит проявлять (демонстрировать) истину о духовном существовании. Метод этого демонстрирования ясно истолкован в Христианской Науке. Так как ничего не существует, кроме Бога и Его духовного отражения, совершенного Бога и совершенного человека, то в действительности дело человека должно заключаться в том, чтобы отражать Бога.

Очень часто спрашивают, как можно найти какую-либо связь между Христианскою Наукою и делом в обычном смысле этого слова? Другими словами, какое влияние может оказать духовное развитие на наше финансовое положение? Каким образом духовные ценности расширяют (увеличивают) наше понимание дела? Дела торгового мира являются явным выражением мысли. Всякое дело, поэтому, оценивается по характеру и по качеству мысли, выражением которой оно является. Честность, бескорыстие, верность, настойчивость, предвидение, проницательность представляют собою некоторые из его основных нравственных качеств. Применение на деле этих качеств и есть то, что возвышает дело и создает ему успех. Итак, путем созидания духовных качеств мысли в индивидуальном сознании Христианская Наука расширяет и развивает наши способности, передавая и поддерживая, таким образом, существенные и идеальные качества дела, и делая его основание надежным, а его практику здоровой (честной). Таким образом, дело, которое управляется духовным мышлением становится успешным, ибо оно является результатом применения духовных ценностей, введенных в рамки человеческого мышления.

На стр. 128 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy в характерно ясном истолковании предлагает краткое объяснение благодетельного влияния Христианской Науки по отношению к делу. "Правильно понятый термин Наука относится только к законам Божиим и к Его управлению вселенной, включая человека. Из этого следует, что деловые люди и культурные ученые находили, что Христианская Наука увеличивает их терпение и умственные способности, расширяет их понимание характера, предоставляет им проницательность и ясность мысли и некую нравственную силу для того, чтобы держаться выше уровня их обычных способностей."

В современных прогрессивных предприятиях существует аксиома: "Наибольшую прибыль получает тот, кто наилучше служит." Служение является правильной идеей. В современной коммерческой речи, мы встречаем выражение "Правда в рекламе." Это служит дальнейшим указанием на правильность мышления. Оно иллюстрирует основной факт, что отношения между покупателями и продавцами тогда только будут воистину гармоничными и выгодными, когда люди будут отдавать должную цену достоверности (правдивости) утверждений в своих деловых сношениях.

В общем мир только выгадывает от нравоучительного и одухотворяющего влияния Христианской Науки и от ее способа воздействия на деловые отношения. Это учение подготовляет и укрепляет юношество ко вступлению его на коммерческое поприще. Мы часто слышим от заведующих торговлей, которые, признавая умственные качества изучающих Христианскую Науку, открыто заявляют, что они достойны особливого внимания в отношении принятия их на службу. Они привносят к порученной им работе радостное сознание участников в деле их Отца. Их понимание дела, прежде всего как продукт мысли, является научным, и их чувство доверия и честности воодушевляет их сослуживцев высшими идеалами. Ни в чем так ни нуждается мир в настоящее время, как в мужчинах и женщинах с духовным прозрением (видением) и великой решимостью. Деловой мир приберегает свое богатое вознаграждение для тех, кто обладает подобными добродетелями, и Христианская Наука постоянно наделяет своих честных учеников указанными выше и другими качествами.

Ниже вполне ясно и точно установив научный метод проявления Христианской истины в делах, когда он говорил: "Итак не заботьтесь и не говорите: "Что нам есть?" или, "что пить?" или "во что одеться?" (Потому что всего этого ищут язычники), и потому что Отец ваш небесный знает, что вы имеете нужду во всем этом. Ищите же прежде всего Царства Божия и правды Его, и это все приложится вам."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

April in Asolo

(Oh, to be in England, now that April's there!)

Now April's there, to be in Asolo!
And, as in dream, that loggia to share
That Browning called: "the happiest room I know"
He that breathed in this glorious sun, this air.
"This was a man, take him for all in all";
Faithful to the inspired and shaken breath,
Poet and lover, one who dared to call
Forth into happiness Elizabeth.

He still is there, in dream that knows no sundering.
His loggia is still lyric with his song,
His genius echoes, like wild waters thundering.
Sending their silver spray the years along,—
Waters that call the fancy to glad drowning
In your wild, singing glory, Robert Browning!

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

Christian Science in Relation to Business

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is in reality only one business,—the Father's business, as the great Teacher of Nazareth expressed it. Being about the Father's business is demonstrating the truth of spiritual existence. The method of this demonstration is clearly elucidated in Christian Science. In reality, since there is naught but God and His spiritual reflection, perfect God and perfect man, the business of man is to reflect God.

The question is frequently asked, How can one find any connection between Christian Science and business in the ordinary sense of the term? How, in other words, can spiritual development affect one's financial condition? How do spiritual values enlarge one's sense of business? The business of the commercial world is manifestly the expression of thought. Business, therefore, is measured by the character and quality of the thought of which it is the expression. Honesty, integrity, loyalty, perseverance, foresight, acumen, are some of its basic mental qualities. It is the exercise of these qualities that elevates business and makes it a success. Christian Science, therefore, in building into the individual consciousness spiritual qualities of thought, enlarges and amplifies one's capacities, thus imparting and sustaining the basic and ideal qualities of business, and rendering its foundation secure and its practice sound. So, business that is controlled by spiritual thinking is successful business because it is the result of spiritual values translated into terms of human thinking.

In a characteristically clear elucidation Mrs. Eddy sets forth on page 128 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" a concise statement of the beneficial effects of Christian Science in relation to business: "The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man. From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity."

An axiom in modern and progressive business is, "He profits most who serves best." Service is a right idea. In the commercial parlance of today we find the expression, "Truth in advertising." This is a further indication of right thinking. It illustrates the basic fact that only as men place the proper value on truthfulness of statement in their business dealings will the relations between buyer and seller become truly harmonious and profitable.

The world in general is benefited by the moralizing and spiritualizing influence of Christian Science and its effect on business. This teaching prepares and strengthens the youth about to enter the field of commercial activity. Frequently we hear of sales managers who, recognizing the mental qualities of Christian Science students, declare them to be worthy of special consideration with regard to employment. They bring to their tasks a joyous sense of being about their Father's business. Their understanding of business as primarily mental is scientific, and their attitude of confidence and integrity inspires their associates with higher ideals. What the world needs today is men and women of spiritual vision and high resolve. The world of business reserves its rich rewards for those who possess such virtues, and Christian Science is equipping the honest student with these and other qualities.

Jesus very clearly and concisely stated the scientific method of demonstration in business when he said: "Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? (For after all these things do the Gentiles seek:) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Ben Jonson Entertains a Man From Stratford

And you have known him from his origin,
You tell me; and a most uncommon urchin
He must have been to the few seeing ones—
A trifle terrifying, I dare say,
Discovering a world with his man's eyes,
Quite as another lad might see some finches,
If he looked hard and had an eye for nature.
But this one had his eyes and their foretelling,
And he had you to fare with, and what else?
He must have had a father and a mother—
In fact I've heard him say so—and a dog,
As a boy should, I venture; and the dog,
Most likely, was the only man who knew him.
A dog, for all I know, is what he needs
As much as anything right here today,
To counsel him about his disillusions, . . .
A dog of orders, an emeritus,
To wag his tail at him when he comes home. . . .

I don't know whether he needs a dog or not—
Or what he needs. I tell him he needs Greek;
I'll talk of rules and Aristotle with him,
And if his tongue's at home he'll say to that,
"I have your word that Aristotle knows,
And you have mine that I don't know Aristotle."
He's all at odds with the unities,
And what's yet worse, it doesn't seem to matter.

—EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON, in "Collected Poems."

Vattemare and the Public Library

In May, 1839, M. Nicholas Marie Alexandre Vattemare of France, having devoted twelve years to the establishment of a system of literary exchanges among European libraries and museums, arrived in New York to prosecute his mission in this country. The career of M. Vattemare has been fully traced elsewhere. He was originally a minor actor or impersonator, with much talent as a ventriloquist. His literary bent, however, led him to leave the stage where he had met with considerable success in various European cities, and to undertake what must have seemed a Quixotic mission, apparently with no thought of pecuniary reward and largely at his own expense. He proposed, as Josiah P. Quincy expresses it, "To devote his time, energy and property to the introduction of his system of the international exchange of books, and, incidentally, of any products of nature of human skill which might increase knowledge in science or art."

According to Mr. Quincy, who knew him well, Vattemare himself said that his system was "designed to give the intellectual treasures of the cultivated world the same dissemination and equalization which commerce has already given to its material ones;" and the outcome was to be "the establishment in every quarter of the world of free libraries and museums ever open to the use of the people."

As a means to this end his prime interest lay in promoting the exchange of literary material between different countries, but upon his arrival in the United States he found no great public institutions which might receive such treasures as he proposed to bring into the country. Manifestly, the first need was the establishment of such institutions. With great energy he at once began his campaign, visiting Montreal, Quebec, Baltimore and other cities, everywhere appealing especially to young men of literary tastes, and finally coming to Boston in the spring of 1841. . .

Directly, Vattemare did little. Although interested in the public library question which, as we have seen, was more and more discussed, his main object, to which all others were incidental, was the establishment, through international comity, of a system of exchanges, particularly of governmental reports and similar publications. But indirectly he had done much, since he had not only supplied the nucleus of a collection of books, but had stimulated interest in enlarging the collection by reciprocal action, and had promoted a spirit of generous giving towards the establishment of a library for the use of the people. As Justin Winsor has fitly said, "In the agitation that Vattemare incited we must look for the earliest movements which can be linked connectedly with the fruition now enjoyed."—HORACE G. WADLIN, in "The Public Library of the City of Boston, A History."

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STEEL SHARES LEAD DECLINE IN SECURITIES

Market Tumbles to New Low—Support Lacking—Rails Fairly Steady

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The shrinkage of equity share values quickened today, as the stock market took its cue from the unexpectedly drastic slump in the earnings of the United States Steel Corp., as shown in its quarterly statement.

Many issues dropped 2 to 10 points, with U. S. Steel common recording one of the widest drops since the crash in 1929. Liquidation spread to the electric power issues after midday, although that group had been holding up relatively better than other divisions. With some exceptions, the rails appeared to be fairly well sold out.

Selling was in rather large volume for a time, but after sharp declines at the opening, the list sank slowly. U. S. Steel common tumbled 8 points, getting under 117, and within a few points of its 1927 low. Westinghouse Electric dropped 6 to the lowest in seven years, and Bethlehem Steel more than 3 to the lowest in five years.

Other issues losing 3 to more than 4 points included American Can, American Telephone, North American, American Water Works, New York Central, Byers and Allied Chemical. A weak spot in the rails was Nickel Plate preferred, down 8. Radio, General Motors and General Electric were among issues off a point or more. Selling lightened in Transamerica, yesterday's weak spot, and the issue held its ground fairly well.

The mid-week business statistics were more cheerful than recently. The weekly steel trade reviews indicated that the slackening in output of the past five weeks had been at least partially checked. While some observers estimated operations at a slightly lower level, "Steel" calculated that there had been a slight upturn.

Although U. S. Steel's declaration of its regular dividend of $1.75 for a quarter which showed profit of only 5 cents a share was interpreted in some quarters as indicating that the management does not look for a protracted period of adversity, the shrinkage in earnings was so drastic as to cause doubts over maintenance of the dividend at the current rate through the rest of the year.

The most encouraging exhibit in the weekly statistics was the sharp rise of 22,068 cars in the loadings of revenue freight in the week ended April 18.

Electric power production for the latest week showed a change of trend, and was but 3.1 per cent under last year, against a drop of 4.6 per cent in the previous week.

Fresh selling appeared toward the close. U. S. Steel broke a points to 115. Bethlehem lost 4. Rails and oils were steady. Sales exceeded $3,000,000 shares.

Selling pressure continued to depress the bond market today with the exception of the gilt edge issues. The small volume in many of the issues to decline was as significant a feature as the receding prices and indicated a lack of buying interest.

The slump was most apparent in industrial obligations. Issues such as Armour 4½s, Goodyear 5s, Dodge Brothers 6s, Chile Copper 5s, Goodrich 6½s and International Match 5s lost from fractions to 1½ points.

Toward noon selling increased in railroad obligations. St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978, New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4½s, of 1978, and Missouri Pacific series F 5s lost ground on a small turnover.

A few wide changes occurred among foreign obligations. Brazilian 6½s of 1926-57, 6s of 1960 and Colombian 6s and Sao Paulo 7s dropped sharply.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28½c	28½c
Bar silver in London	13¼d	13¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 9¾d	84s 9¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1⅜@1¼
60 days	1⅜@1¼
90 days	1⅜@1¼
4 months	1½@1⅜
5 months	1⅝@1½
6 months	1⅝@1½

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86⅛	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0390⅞	.0391	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391½	.1392	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0523¾	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381½	.2382½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407⅝	.1407⅝	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2677½	.2678½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅞	.0129⅞	.193
Holland—florin	.4020½	.4021½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744½	.1744½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678	.2678½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1044	.1028	.193
Sweden—krona	.2680½	.2681½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1926½	.1927	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅛	.0176⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2462½	.2462½	
Shanghai—tael	.3137½	.3137½	*
India—rupee	.3617	.3617	.3650
Japan—yen	.4939	.4940	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5673
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3264	.3161	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0730	.0750	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1213
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6600	.6600	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 29	Apr. 28
14¼	5⅛	..	Abitibi	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
34½	25	..	Ab & Straus	400	30	28	29	..
23½	15	1.60	Adams Ex	10600	15¾	15	15½	15¾
92	83½	5	Adams Ex pf	320	87¾	87	87	88
32¾	22½	2	Adams Mill	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
23½	18	1.40	Addressograph	600	20	18½	20	18½
11⅞	5⅛	..	Adv-Rumely	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
⅞	⅜	..	Ahumad	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
109¾	78⅜	3¶	Air Reduc	6500	80	78⅜	79	80⅝
15⅞	7	.40	Alaska Jun	13900	12½	11⅛	12⅛	12
8½	6⅛	..	Albany PWP	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
46¼	35	1.80¶	Allegh Stl	110	35	35	35	..
12¾	6⅜	..	Alleghany	3400	6¾	6⅝	6⅜	6¾
59⅛	34	5½	Alleghany pf	100	34	34	34	34
59	34	5½	Allegh pf xb	150	34	34	34	34
182¾	116¼	6§	Allied Chem	16700	120	116¼	118	121
42¾	28½	2	Allis-Chal	12900	29	28⅝	29¼	29⅛
20	16½	..	Amal Lea pf	200	15	13	13	..
23	16½	2	Amerada	200	17⅜	16½	17⅜	17½
62¾	36	3¶	Am Bk Note	1200	39	37½	39	38⅛
66⅛	62	3	Am Bk N pf	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
17⅞	8	..	Am Beet S pf	30	11	11	11	..
38	29⅜	2.40	Am Brake	400	29½	29¼	29¼	29½
12⅜	6	..	Am Br Bov	2100	6⅝	6	6¼	6⅛
63	31	7	Am Br Bv pf	110	39	31	32½	38
129¾	106¼	5¶	Am Can	19500	112⅜	110⅛	111⅛	113½
38¾	19⅛	3	Am Car & F	1200	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	20
48⅜	38¼	2¶	Am Chicle	1300	43½	43	43	44
21¼	12¾	1.40	Am Colortype	300	13	12¾	13	13
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alc	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	6¾
33⅛	19	..	Am European	400	23¼	23⅛	23¼	24⅜
51¾	26⅜	..	Am & FPw	34400	29⅞	28⅛	29	29⅞
90	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	83½	83⅛	83¼	..
79½	56¾	..	Am & FP 2pf	2400	60	57½	59½	57¼
8	1⅜	..	Am Hide	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	4¾
30	10½	..	Am Hide pf	200	17½	17	17	17
31⅛	23¾	3	Am Ice	500	25½	25	25¼	25
26	12⅜	..	Am Int Corp	2200	14	12⅝	13	14
1½	⅝	..	Am La Fr	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
12	4⅞	..	Am La Fr pf	20	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
30¾	17⅞	2	Am Loco	200	18	18	18	18
84¾	72¼	7	Am Loco pf	400	74	73⅜	74	..
7	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3½	3½	3½	..
23⅛	15	..	Am Metals	200	15¾	15	15	17
39⅞	10½	7	Am Nat G pf	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
64⅞	39⅞	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2800	40¾	39¾	39¾	41⅝
102	94⅞	6	Am P&L 6	400	99⅝	98⅞	98⅞	..
21½	13⅜	1	Am Radiat	18100	14	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
37⅜	24⅜	..	Am Roll Mill	5400	26	24⅜	24⅜	25⅜
66	48	5	Am Saf Raz	400	49	48	48	49¼
9	6	..	Am Seating	300	6⅛	6	6	..
42	34¼	5	Am Ship Blg	30	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
58½	39	4	Am Smelt	2500	39⅜	39	39⅛	40
31¼	17⅞	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	18½	18	18	19
11½	4¼	..	Am Solv pf	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	..
108½	96	7	Am Sugar pf	200	103	103	103	103
201¾	176¼	9	Am Tel&T	38900	180½	177¼	178	171¾
105	80	8	Am Type	400	85	83	80	..
110½	105	7	Am Type pf	30	109	109	109	..
80¾	53	3	Am Wat W	6400	55½	53	53½	56½
107	101¼	6	Am Wat W 6	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
39⅞	21	..	Am Wool pf	200	27⅜	27	27⅜	27
4	2	..	Am Writ ct	700	2⅛	1½	1½	..
18	12½	..	Am Writ 6pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
8¾	4½	..	Am Zinc	300	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
40¾	26	..	Am Zinc pf	500	31	30	30	31½
26¼	22	1	Anac Wire	100	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
43¼	27⅜	1½	Anaconda	21400	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜	28⅞
36	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	25	25	25	25
19½	12¼	1	Andes Cop	800	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
18	10	..	Arch Dan	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
102	38½	7	Armour D pf	400	42	41	42	42½
4½	2	..	Arm Ill A	1200	2⅛	2	2	2
2⅞	1¼	..	Arm Ill B	2700	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
47	14⅞	..	Arm Ill pf	400	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15½
7½	3⅜	..	Arnold Cons	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
28⅞	5¾	2¶	Asso Apparl	5300	8½	7⅜	8	8⅛
29⅜	20	2½	Asso Dry G	2000	20⅞	20	20	21
97	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	95½	95½	95½	..
203⅜	164⅛	10	Atchison	3400	168¼	166	163	168½
108¼	102½	5	Atchison pf	400	107⅛	107	107⅛	107
120	86	7¶	Atl Coast L	200	86¼	86¼	86¼	..
39	19½	1	Atl G&WI	400	20	19½	19½	20½
23⅝	12½	1	Atl Refin	4700	15	14¼	14¾	15
54	34	4	Atlas Pwd	2800	36¾	34	34¾	38
13½	8⅞	1§	Atlas Stores	300	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	7200	199	188½	188½	197¼
2⅜	1	..	Austin N	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
24⅞	21	3	Austin N A	20	22	22	22	22
6⅛	3	..	Aviation	900	3⅞	3⅜	3¾	3⅞
			—B—					
27⅞	15¾	1¾	Baldwin	1300	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	130	94	90	90	91
87⅞	58⅜	5	Balt & O	2500	62	59¼	60½	59¼
107	101½	6½	Bamber pf	150	102	102	102	102
66¾	54	2½	Bangor & A	100	54	54	54	54⅜
10	4⅛	2	Barker Bros	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
2½	1¼	..	Barnet	300	1½	1½	1½	..
14½	8	1	Barnsdall A	1000	8⅞	8	8⅞	9
81	65	4	Beatrice	200	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	70
62	50	3	Beechnut	400	52	52	52	..
4	2⅛	..	Belding H	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
25½	15⅜	1	Bendix	4900	16⅞	15¾	16¼	17
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	1200	38	37¼	37¼	37½
70⅜	40⅜	6	Beth Steel	69500	45⅜	40	40⅛	46⅜
123⅞	108¼	7	Beth Steel pf	300	110¼	108¼	108¼	111¼
29	20	1½	Blaw Knox	400	20	20	20	20
95	85½	7	Bl'mdale pf	90	89	89	89	..
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	33½	32½	33¼	33¼
66¼	60	4¶	Bon Ami A	100	61	61	61	..
76½	64⅜	3¶	Borden	6800	65⅞	64⅜	64¾	66⅜
30¾	17⅜	1	Borg Warner	4200	19	17⅜	18½	19
32¾	13⅜	1½¶	Briggs	7200	14½	13⅜	13⅜	14½
24½	16½	2	Briggs & Str	100	18	18	18	18⅛
69⅝	53⅞	4	Bklyn Man T	2400	55⅞	53⅞	55	55¾
58	53	5	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	100	55	55	55	55
129⅜	103	5	Bklyn Un G	1900	107	105	107	107
9½	5	..	Bruns Term	400	5¼	5	5	5¼
20⅞	12	1	Bucyrus	2700	13½	12	12⅛	13¼
34⅞	21⅞	2½	Bucy cv pf	300	24	22⅞	23⅞	24
13	7¼	1	Budd Wheel	1600	7½	7¼	7⅜	7½
23	10½	..	Bullard	300	10½	10½	10½	11
15¾	9⅛	1½	Bulova Watch	1400	9¾	9	9	9⅞
85	22	7	Burns Br pf	10	33	33	33	33
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	800	22⅞	21¾	21¾	22⅞
31	17	2½	Bush Term	500	19¾	19	19	19½
104	70	7	Bupsh T deb	10	72	72	72	..
113	95⅛	7	Bush Blg pf	10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	..
20⅝	12⅜	..	Butterick	600	13½	13⅛	13⅛	..
69¾	33½	..	Byers	3500	36⅜	33½	34¼	36¾
			—C—					
53	24¾	4	Calif Pack	2500	26½	24	24	26¼
43⅜	34¾	..	Calu & Ariz	400	36½	33¼	33¼	37½
11⅜	7⅜	..	Calu & Hecla	400	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	700	36	35¾	35⅞	36½
45⅜	34¾	2½	Can Pac	3100	34¾	34¼	34⅜	34⅜
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	800	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	20¾
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	500	13¼	13	13¼	13⅜
131½	74	6	Case Thresh	23400	76¾	74	75	77½
116	110¼	7	Case Th pf	40	105	105	105	..
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	2700	28⅞	27⅛	27⅛	29½
4	2⅛	..	Cav Dobbs	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
13¾	4½	..	Celotex	100	6	6	6	6
24⅞	19	1½	Cen Aguirre	500	19⅞	19	19	20½
6¼	2½	..	Century Rib	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
30⅛	15½	1.50	Cerro de P	5100	17	15	16	16⅜
7¼	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	300	3⅞	3⅛	3½	4
23¼	8⅞	..	Checker Cab	1500	9⅜	9	9	9½
54⅞	40	3	Ches Corp	100	41	40	40	41⅝
46½	38¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	2800	39	38⅜	38⅜	39⅛
7⅞	5	..	Chi Gt West	100	5	5	5	5½
36⅝	19¼	1½	Chi Gt W pf	890	20	19¼	20	20¼
8⅞	4⅝	..	Chi M&SP	1000	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15⅜	7⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf	1500	8⅛	7⅞	8	8
45½	29½	4	Chi & NW	900	30½	30	30⅛	31¼
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu	1100	7⅛	6½	7	6¾
35	17⅞	..	Chi Pneu pf	400	18	17⅞	18	18
65½	45⅜	5	Chi RI	300	46	46	46	46
101	90	7	Chi RI 7%	200	90½	90	90	..
12¾	10½	..	Chick Cot O	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
33¾	18½	2.40	Childs	1600	20¾	18½	20¼	21⅜
38	25	1½	Chile Copper	40	25	25	25	25
25¾	15⅞	1	Chrysler	16600	17¼	16⅜	16¾	17
37⅝	30⅛	3.60§	City Ice	200	33	30⅛	33	..
90	77⅞	6½	City Ice pf	60	88⅝	87⅛	87⅛	88⅝
4⅜	2½	..	City Stores	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3½
10¼	8⅜	..	Col Bea Oil	300	8½	8½	8½	8½
170	142⅛	4	Coca Cola	500	145¼	143½	144	145¼
52½	50½	3	Coca Cola A	200	52½	51⅞	51⅞	52¼
50⅛	44¼	2½	Col Palm	600	45	44	44	44½
17⅜	9	..	Collins&A	200	10	9⅞	10	10½
74⅛	71½	7	Collins&A pf	400	72	71½	71½	72½
32¼	15¾	..	Colo F&I	400	15⅞	15¾	15¾	16½
115	90	8	Colo F&I pf	10	90	90	90	..
45⅜	30½	2§	Colum Gas	5800	32	30½	31	31½
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106
96½	91¼	5	Col Gaspf B	100	96	96	96	96
111⅝	65¼	5¶	Col Carbon	3500	67⅛	65¼	66½	68¼
16⅜	7¾	¾	Col Graph	4000	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	9½
23¼	15	2	Com Cred	600	16	15	15⅞	16
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	85⅝	85⅛	85⅝	..
35⅞	31¾	3	Cob Cred A	300	32	31¾	31¾	32
90	82	6	Com Inv tr cv pf	400	86	85½	85½	..
34	23	2	Com Inv Tr	800	23½	23	23	23½
21½	12¾	11	Com Sol	6900	13	12⅝	12⅝	13¼
12	8	40	Commwlth So	2400	8⅜	8	8	8¼
100¾	91½	6	Commwlth pf	1000	95	93¾	93¾	96
34¼	31¼	2	Conde Nast	200	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31½
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum	900	8½	8⅜	8⅜	9
15	5	..	Con Film	300	5½	5⅛	5½	5¼
18⅛	13¼	2	Con Film pf	200	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
109⅝	82⅛	4	Con Gas	16200	91½	89¼	90	92
104¼	101½	5	Con Gas pf	300	103½	103½	103½	103¾
15⅞	13	1	Con Laundries	300	13¼	13	13	13½
42½	33	6	Con Ry C pf	200	33	33	33	33
1¾	¼	..	Con Textile	200	⅞	¾	¾	¾
3	1¼	..	Container B	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
30	10½	..	Cont Bak A	1600	12	10½	10½	13
3⅜	1⅜	..	Cont Bak B	300	1¾	1½	1⅝	1¾
77½	47	8	Cont Bak pf	1000	51	47	47	51½
62¼	47	2½	Cont Can	3500	54⅞	53⅝	53¾	55½
16⅞	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	500	10¾	10½	10½	11
57⅞	40½	2.40	Cont Ins	1400	41⅛	40½	40½	41½
4½	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	700	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2
12	6⅜	..	Cont Oil	9200	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
12	3⅝	1	Cont Shares	4100	6⅝	6	6¼	6⅞
86⅝	63	3¶	Corn Prod	5800	66⅜	63	63⅛	66½
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	20	151⅜	151¼	151¼	151¼
18	8¼	..	Coty	100	11	9⅛	10	9⅜
34½	27	2¶	Cream of Wh	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	29
19⅝	12¾	..	Crex Carpet	1000	14⅞	12¾	12¾	14⅞
63	44½	..	Crucible	1200	45¼	44½	44½	45½
106	91	7	Crucible pf	20	93	92	92	93¼
2⅜	⅞	..	Cuba Cane Prod	300	1⅛	⅞	1	..
5¾	2¼	..	Cub Am S	300	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
1½	½	..	Cub Dom S	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	400	42	41	41	42⅞
100	87	6	Curtis Pub	100	88	88	88	..
5⅞	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	3500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	1500	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	5
41	21	..	Cutler	200	21½	21	21	23
			—D—					
23	11¾	..	Davison	400	12½	11¾	11¾	12¼
12½	8⅜	2.31	Debenham	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
22	20½	1.40	Deere pf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
157¼	131	9	Del & Hud	200	133	131½	131½	131½
102	67½	4	Del Lac & W	1200	69	67½	67½	68¾
45¾	26⅝	..	Denv RG pf	200	27	27	27	27¼
195	166	8	Det Edison	100	166	166	166	..
19½	13	..	Devoe & R A	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
23	14⅞	..	Diamond M	1800	17¼	16	16	17
26	24⅜	..	Diamond M pf	200	25½	25½	25½	25½
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	1300	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
24	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	300	21½	21⅛	21⅛	22
107	77⅝	4¶	Dupont	9500	80⅞	77⅝	78	80
124	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
14¾	12½	1	Duplan Slk	200	12½	12½	12½	12½
			—E—					
13¼	7	..	Eastern RM	400	8¼	8	8¼	7½
185¾	143⅝	5¶	East Kodak	4500	150⅛	147¾	149⅛	150¼
134¼	128¾	6	East Kod pf	30	133¾	133	133	..
21⅞	12½	1.60	Eaton Axle	1630	13½	12½	12⅞	14
69	35½	..	Eitingon pf	200	55⅛	55½	55½	..
74⅜	45⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	6500	48¼	45⅜	46⅜	48
3⅞	2⅜	..	Elec Boat	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
60⅜	38¼	1	Elec P&L	20800	42⅜	41½	41⅝	42⅜
108⅛	100	7	Elec P&L pf	200	105	105	105	106
98¼	86	6	El P&L 6%pr	500	93½	93½	93½	94⅞
66	50½	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	51⅞	51	51⅞	52¾
10	6⅞	2	Emporium	100	7	7	7	..
41	30	5	End John	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	31
87	81	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	86	86	86	..
35⅜	28⅜	2½	Equit Bldg	400	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
39⅝	23¾	..	Erie	300	24⅛	24	24½	24
12⅞	6⅞	..	Eureka Vac	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
8⅝	4⅛	..	Evans Auto L	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅞
			—F—					
29⅝	17¾	1.60	Fairb Morse	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	19
22¾	15½	..	Fed Dept St	300	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¼

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 29	Apr. 28
49⅛	36¼	1½¶	Fed Lt & Tr	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	..
15⅛	7⅛	1	Fed SScrew W	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
30	20	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	600	21½	20	20	22½
56½	42½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	43	42¼	42½	43
19¾	13	1	Firestone	1300	15⅜	14	15	13⅞
63	56⅛	6	Firestone pf	1800	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	57
55	41	2½	First Nat St	1900	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	49¼
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	400	½	½	½	½
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	90	2	2	2	2
102½	97	6	Florsheim S pf	20	99	99	99	..
31⅞	28	1.50	Food Mach	100	28	28	28	..
64½	35⅛	2	Foster & Wh	3600	37	35⅛	36	36⅝
32½	22½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	1000	27	25½	27	25½
17⅛	4⅞	..	Foundation	200	7	7	7	..
38⅞	16⅜	4	Fox A	8400	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	18⅛
43⅛	28	3	Freeport Tx	2200	29⅛	28	28	29⅛
			—G—					
6⅜	3⅛	..	Gabriel A	200	4	3½	3½	..
60	48⅞	5	Gamewell	40	49	48⅞	48⅞	..
2⅜	⅜	..	Gardner M	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
7⅞	4⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	200	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	..
73⅝	56⅛	4	Gen Am Tk	4600	59	57	59	59
47	20⅞	3	Gen Asphalt	900	21½	21	21¼	21½
25⅝	17½	2	Gen Baking	6000	19	17⅞	18	19½
9⅛	6	..	Gen Bronze	400	6	6	6	..
13	7	..	Gen Cable	100	7	7	7	..
54¾	40⅝	1.60	Gen Elec	56000	41¾	40¾	41	41⅞
65	38⅜	..	Gen Cable pf	30	40	39	40	40
12⅛	11⅛	60	Gen Elec Sp	2700	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
56	47⅛	3	Gen Foods	17000	49⅛	48	48⅞	49⅞
76⅝	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	200	64	61⅛	64	..
8½	4⅛	30	Gen G&E A	2900	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
50	41	3	Gen Mills	200	41	41	41	41½
48	35⅛	3	Gen Motors	106200	39	37⅞	37⅞	38⅞
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	100	99⅞	100	100
23	14⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	15
31	19	2½	Gen Pr Ink	10	20	20	20	19⅝
10⅛	7⅛	..	Gen O Ad ct	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15½	1⅜	..	Gen Theater	33300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
84⅛	49⅜	5	Gen Ry Sig	1600	61	49⅜	61	63½
9⅛	4⅞	..	Gen Realty	2300	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	5⅛
74⅛	54	6	Gen eRalty pf	200	60	58	58	61
57⅝	27	4	Gen Refrac	600	38	37	37	38⅞
76	67	6	Gen Pc I pf	60	70	70	70	70
34⅞	21⅛	..	Gillette	17900	30⅞	28⅞	29⅛	29¾
75	62⅜	5	Gillette pf	200	72	71	72	72
7⅞	4½	..	Gimbel Br	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
16⅛	8⅝	..	Glidden	800	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
9⅞	6	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	6	5⅝	5⅝	6⅜
42⅛	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	5800	35	34⅜	34⅜	35
20⅞	9	..	Goodrich	1400	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9¾
52¾	32⅛	3	Goodyear	3100	37¼	35⅜	35⅛	37
91	73½	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	74½	73⅞	73½	75
13⅜	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	400	10⅞	10⅜	10⅛	11
6⅝	2⅛	..	Gould Cp A	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	4
5⅞	3⅞	..	Graham-P	700	4½	4⅜	4½	..
22⅝	13¾	1	Granby	600	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
25⅜	16	1	Grand Silver	300	17⅝	16	17⅝	17⅛
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	1400	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
44⅞	36	3	Grand Un pf	200	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	40½
29¾	20	3	Granite City	100	21	21	21	21¼
36⅞	25¾	1	Grant (W)	1000	34⅜	33⅛	33⅛	34⅝
69⅝	56⅛	5	Grt Nor pf	1200	58⅝	56⅛	56⅝	57¼
23½	19⅛	2	Grt Nor Ore	200	21⅝	21	21	21¼
11⅞	7¾	..	Grt W Sug	1400	10	9⅞	9⅞	10
96½	85⅞	7	Grt W Sug pf	70	90	89⅞	90	90
6⅞	2⅞	..	Grieby Cru	1900	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
37½	14⅞	..	Gulf Steel	700	15½	14⅞	15	16
			—H—					
9¾	6½	..	Hahn Dpt St	900	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6⅞
41	35	60¶	Hamilton W	40	36½	36½	36½	36½
94	89½	7	Hanna 1pf	220	90	90	90	90
44⅛	30	2	Harbison	200	31	31	31	31
7⅞	3½	..	Hartman B	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
42	27	2	Hawaiian P	50	29	29	29	28⅜
8	3½	..	Hayes Body	200	4	4	4	3⅞
18	10⅛	1.20	Hercules Mot	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
58	44⅛	3	Hercules P	100	45	45	45	45
119½	116⅛	7	Herc P pf	20	118⅛	118	118	118¾
103¾	87	5	Hershey Ch	400	93½	93	93½	94½
104	93	5	Hershey pf	300	100⅝	100½	100⅝	100½
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	500	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
37	26	2½¶	Holland F	200	29⅛	28⅝	28½	28¾
104	81	6¶	Homestake	100	90	90	90	..
9¾	4⅛	..	Houdaille B	2200	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
68⅛	35⅛	..	Houston Oil	1300	38⅛	37⅛	37½	39
14⅛	8¼	..	Houston Oil N	1400	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	8⅞
65	59	4	Household F pf	200	62	62	62	62
29½	18⅜	3	Howe Sound	900	19⅛	18⅜	19	20¼
26	15⅛	1	Hudson Mot	700	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	16½
13⅛	7	..	Hupp Motors	3000	7¼	7	7	7⅛
			—I—					
84	53⅞	4	Ill Central	1200	59⅛	57⅛	59	57
114	100	6	Ill Cen pf	200	100	100	100	..
4⅝	2¼	..	Indian Refin	2700	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
86	28½	4	Ind Rayon	1300	31	30	31	33
182½	115	4	Ingersoll R	1700	122⅛	115	118	125⅛
71	44½	2	Inland Steel	1400	46	44½	44⅛	47⅛
11⅝	6¼	..	Inspiration	600	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7
9¼	5⅞	.40	Insur Sh Del	300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
9⅜	6¾	.40	Insuran Md ct	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
34	19⅞	..	Interboro RT	400	20⅝	20	20⅛	22⅛
5⅛	2¾	..	Int Agri	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
179¾	145½	6¶	Int Business	1400	156	152	152	156⅝
12⅜	7⅛	.50	Int Carriers	1800	8	7⅜	7⅜	8
62½	34¼	4	Int Cement	900	36⅛	35	36⅛	36
4	1⅜	..	Int Combus	3900	2	2	2	2
39¾	16	..	Int Comb pf	400	19⅛	16	19⅛	19
60½	46½	2½	Int Harv	8500	47½	46⅜	46⅜	48⅜
31	21⅝	2b	Int Hyd El	1000	23	22⅜	23	23⅛
73⅛	55	4	Int Match pf	200	58½	58⅛	58⅛	60
16⅞	9	2	Int M Mar	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10
20⅝	13⅞	.60	Int Nickel	12900	15	14⅜	14⅝	15¼
42	25	7	Int Paper 7%	40	27	25¾	27	26
10¼	5½	..	Int P&P A	100	6	6	6	6½
6	3	..	Int P&P B	100	3	3	3	3
4½	2¼	..	Int P&P C	1200	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
43½	24⅞	7	Int P&P pf	300	26⅞	26	26	26⅛
69	54	6	Int Print I pf	11000	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	64⅛
55¾	44	5	Int Rys pf	20	45	45	45	..
42	29¾	3	Int Salt	200	30½	30¼	30½	31⅛
48¾	47	3	Int Shoe	1900	47⅛	47	47	..
51	31	..	Int Silver	100	31	31	31	..
38⅞	18¾	2	Int Tel & T	48500	25⅛	24⅛	24¼	25⅜
15	8	.60	Interlake	400	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
67	57¼	7	Inter D St pf	130	63	59⅞	60	59⅞
18½	12½	2	Intertype	200	13½	12½	12½	12⅛
9¼	5	..	Inv Equ	100	6	6	6	6
31	25	4	Island Cr	100	25	25	25	25
			—J—					
57½	39¼	4	Jewel Tea	400	43	42½	42¼	43½
80¾	43⅞	3	Johns Man	12700	46⅞	43⅞	46⅜	46⅛
126	118	7	Johns Man pf	80	122½	122½	122½	122½
123½	119½	7	Jones & L pf	190	121	120⅛	120⅜	121⅛
1¼	½	..	Jordan Mot	100	¾	¾	¾	..
			—K—					
24⅜	12⅛	2	Kayser	600	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	13
3½	1⅜	..	Kelly Spring	3300	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
29¾	10	2	Kelsey Wh	900	14⅛	14	14	14½
15½	8¾	..	Kelvinator	2800	10⅞	10⅛	10½	10½
60	20	6¶	Kendall pf	90	57⅛	57	57	56⅛
31½	20⅛	2	Kennecott	12100	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝	20⅜
41	30¾	2½¶	Kimberly	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	..
70	33	..	Kinney pf	40	34⅛	33¾	33¾	35
2⅜	½	..	Kolster Rad	800	⅝	½	½	½
1⅜	⅜	..	Kolster Rad cts	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
27⅞	25	1.60	Kresge	3500	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26½
27¾	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	2400	23¼	23⅛	23⅜	24⅜
34⅞	18	1	Kroger	4800	29⅞	28⅛	29⅛	29½
			—L—					
101	100	5	Laclede G pf	10	100	100	100	..
17⅛	10	2	Lane, Bryant	100	10	10	10	10
4⅜	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	100	3	3	3	3¼
19¾	12	1	Leh P Cem	400	12½	12	12	12⅛
8⅜	4⅛	..	Leh V Coal	200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	5
21⅞	18	3	Leh V Coal pf	300	21⅛	21	21	21
69⅞	54	3	Lehman	300	56	56	56	57
20⅞	11⅛	..	Libbey Ow	900	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
34¾	21¼	2	Lima Loco	300	23	21¼	23	23
33	27	2.40	Link Belt	200	27½	27	27	28
55⅛	32¼	3	Liquid Car	400	32⅞	32¼	32¼	34
93½	41½	3	Loews Inc	6500	44	42⅜	42⅜	43⅞
6½	2⅞	..	Loft Inc	1600	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
54⅞	43¾	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	1200	47½	46½	47	48⅛
35⅜	27	1¾¶	Lou G&E A	500	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
111	76½	7	Louis & N	200	77	76⅛	76⅛	78
4½	3	..	Lou Oil Ref	3200	3	2⅛	2⅛	3
19	9⅛	..	Ludlum Stl	900	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
			—M—					
26½	20¾	1	McIntyre	600	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝
103½	71½	4¶	McKeesport	12800	81½	79	79¼	81½
10½	6⅛	..	McLellan	400	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½
43⅞	27½	3	Mack Trucks	900	28⅛	27½	27½	28
27⅜	15⅞	2	Magma Cop	500	17	15⅞	15⅞	16¾
4¾	1⅛	..	Mallinson	100	2	2	2	2
39	30¾	.80	Man Elv mg	400	31½	30¾	30¾	31¾
12	7¼	1	Man Shirt	100	10	10	10	10⅛
24¼	18⅜	1.20	Marine Mid	8600	19¼	18⅜	19¼	19
10⅜	8	..	Mkt St Ry pf	30	8	8	8	..
4½	4⅛	..	Mkt St Ry 2pf	140	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
32⅜	26	2	Marlin Rock	700	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20m
10	5¼	..	Marmon	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6⅜
32¾	23⅛	2½	Marshall F	400	28⅛	28	28	28½
31½	18⅜	2	Math Alkali	900	19¾	18⅜	18⅜	19⅛
125⅝	119	7	Math Alk pf	20	112	112	112	..
39	28⅝	2½	May Dept St	500	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	30¾
8⅞	5⅜	..	Maytag	600	6	6	6	6
24⅜	14⅜	3	Maytag pf ww	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	17¼
34	28	2	Melville Sh	100	28	28	28	..
27	25	1.89	Metro Gld pf	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..
20¾	10⅝	..	Mex Seabd	6000	14⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅞
10⅝	7	..	Miami Cop	200	7½	7	7⅛	7⅛
16¾	8	..	Mid Cont	900	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
31½	17	3	Midland St	60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
94	68¾	8	Midland pf	100	69½	68¾	69½	69¼
7⅛	4	..	Min Moline	300	4⅛	4	4	4
26¾	14⅜	..	Mo K&T	600	15	14½	14⅞	15
85	52½	7	Mo K&T pf	200	53	52½	53	52¾
42¾	24¼	..	Mo Pac	100	24½	24⅛	24⅛	..
107	70½	5	Mo Pac pf	400	71½	71¼	71¼	71
21⅝	10	..	Mohawk	100	13	13	13	12¼
26½	18½	1¼	Monsanto Ch	500	20	18½	20	20
29¼	15¾	..	Mont Ward	9700	17¼	16⅛	16⅜	17
58	46⅜	4.40	Morrel & S	300	47	46⅜	46⅜	46⅞
4⅛	2⅛	..	Mot Met G&E	2500	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
19⅞	12½	3½	Motor Wheel	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Body	1700	18⅛	16	17⅜	16¼
92½	36	7	Mullins pf	90	56	48⅜	51	48¼
31¼	21½	3	Munsing	400	22¼	20½	20½	22½
18¾	9½	..	Murray Body	2600	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9¾
45½	36⅛	2	Myers Bros		36½	36½	36½	36⅛
			—N—					
40⅞	27¼	4	Nash Mot	2800	29½	28	28	29⅜
10¾	6	.80	Nat Acme	800	6¼	6	6	6½
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
83⅝	70	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	7800	71⅜	70	70	71½
152¼	146	7	Nat Bisc pf	200	151	151	151	..
39¾	26	..	Nat Cash R	4000	27¼	26	26⅝	26⅞
50¾	38⅞	2.60	Nat Dairy	9900	41⅜	40⅜	40⅞	41½
60	29⅛	4	Nat Dept pf	10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
36⅞	19⅜	2	Nat Distil	1000	25¼	24⅝	24¾	26
27⅞	20	..	Nat Enam	100	20	20	20	20⅛
132	112¼	5	Nat Lead	100	113	113	113	112⅞
141	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	60	140	140	140	140
120	116⅞	6	Nat Lead pf B	90	118	118	118	..
44¼	27¾	1	Nat Pw & Lt	9300	28⅜	27⅞	28	28½
58	40⅞	2	Nat Steel	600	42	41	42	42
70¼	39	4	Nat Supply	100	38	38	38	39
76⅛	41¾	5	Nat Surety	900	53	52	52	53½
24⅞	15⅛	1	Nat Tea	400	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17⅜
14¾	9¼	1	Nev Cons	5100	9⅛	8	8⅞	9¼
20⅞	14⅞	1	Newport Co	200	15¼	15	15	15⅝
24	12	..	Newton Steel	400	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	12¾
25	12¼	1.60	NY Air Br	100	14	14	14	14
132½	95	6	NY Central	7500	98⅜	95	96	98
88	54	6	NY C&StL	300	55	55	55	..
94	60	6	NY C&StL pf	300	65	60	60	68
227	165	5	NY&Harlem	10	170	170	170	170
12⅛	5⅛	..	NY Invest	2700	6	5⅛	5⅛	6
94⅞	71	6	NY H&H	300	74⅛	72	74⅛	72⅛
9	5⅜	..	NY Ont&W	200	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅛
118	111	7	NY Stm 7%	10	115	115	115	115
107¾	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	105	105	105	105
25⅞	21⅝	..	Noranda M	3300	25⅞	23⅜	25⅛	23⅞
217	175½	10¶	Norf & West	1200	176	175½	176	176½
90⅛	62	10a	No Am	47100	67⅜	64	64¾	68
57	53	3	No Am pf	200	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
106	102	6	No Am Ed pf	100	105½	105½	105½	..
11	4⅝	..	No Am Aviat	4900	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	8⅛
35⅝	24⅞	3.43	N Ger Lloyd	500	27⅛	27½	27½	..
60⅞	43	5	No Pac	500	43⅞	43	43⅞	43
1½	⅛	..	Norwalk T	600	1	1	1	⅛
			—O—					
19⅛	9¼	1	Ohio Oil	2700	10¼	9¾	9¾	10⅜

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 29	Apr. 28
5¾	2⅛	..	Oliver Farm	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
26	15⅛	6	Oliver ppf	200	14	14	14	15½
6⅛	3⅞	..	Omnibus	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
28⅛	22	3	Oppenheim	400	26⅛	25	25	..
58⅛	37½	2½	Otis Elev	1900	40	38⅛	38⅝	38½
129½	124⅛	6	Otis Elev pf	10	128½	128½	128½	127⅞
16⅝	7⅛	..	Otis Steel	600	8⅛	8	8	8
			—P—					
54⅞	45⅛	2	Pac Gas	2500	46⅝	45½	46	46¾
69¼	50¼	3	Pac Lighting	300	54	52⅜	53⅜	53⅞
131⅞	116	7	Pac Tel&T	30	120	116	119½	120
11⅞	7⅛	.60	Packard M	4600	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
36⅞	29⅛	..	Pan-Am B	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	30
4⅛	1⅛	..	Panhandle	300	2	2	2	1⅞
50⅞	28⅜	4	Paramount	17000	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞	30
11	8⅛	..	Park & Tilf	100	8	8	8	8
2⅛	1⅜	..	Park Utah	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4⅞	2⅛	..	Parmalee Tr	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
2⅞	1⅛	..	Pathe Exch	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
6⅛	3	..	Pathe Ex A	100	4⅛	4	4	4
13½	8⅛	..	Patino M	700	9⅛	8⅛	9	9
4⅜	2⅜	..	Peerless Mot	200	3	3	3	3
46½	33	1	Penick & F	400	33⅜	33	33½	34⅛
5⅛	3	..	Penn Dix C	100	3	3	3	3
39⅜	29⅛	2.40	Penney J C	400	34⅞	34	34⅞	34
99⅜	96⅜	6	Penney J C pf	100	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	..
64	50⅝	4	Penn RR	9800	52	50⅝	51⅛	52½
250	200½	8	Peoples Gas	1500	219	215	217	218¾
10⅞	6⅞	1	Petroleum	4500	7⅛	7	7	7
25⅝	18⅛	2	Phelps Dodge	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛
56⅛	52⅛	3	Phil Co 6%	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	54⅛
12⅛	7⅛	..	Phila Read	3500	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
12⅛	11	..	Philip Jones	100	11	11	11	..
16⅞	7	..	Phillips Pet	2800	7⅛	7	7	7½
72⅛	63	6	Pierce-Ar pf	200	68	67¼	67¼	69⅜
23⅜	9	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	10½	10¼	10¼	..
3⅜	1⅛	..	Pierce Pet	3100	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
39	26	2¶	Pillsbury	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29½
80	65	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	65	65	65	65
15¼	12¼	1.40¶	Pitts Scr&B	200	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
87	68	7	Pitts Stl pf	20	68	68	68	68
15	10⅛	..	Pitts United	100	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝
86	58½	6	Pitts WV	100	51	51	51	..
99⅞	93½	7	Pitts Un pf	50	95½	95	95	..
13⅛	6	..	Poore & Co B	100	6	6	6	6
39½	20⅛	..	Post Tel pf	100	20⅛	18	18	20½
20⅝	9½	2¶	Prairie O&G	2000	11¼	10½	10⅞	10⅝
26½	17⅞	2¶	Prairie P L	400	19½	19⅛	19½	19
7⅞	3½	..	Press Steel	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
71⅛	63	2.40	Proctor & G	1300	66	64⅜	65⅜	66
6	2⅛	..	Prod & Ref	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
16	10	..	Prod & R pf	10	10	10	10	..
96½	82	3.40	Pub Serv	6700	79¾	78	88⅜	80½
101½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	1600	100¼	100	100	100¼
118	109⅜	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅞
3	¾	..	Punta Sug	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
58⅛	39⅞	4	Pullman	1900	40	39⅞	40	41½
1⅜	½	..	Punta Sug ctf	100	½	½	½	½
11⅞	5⅛	..	Pure Oil	2700	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
101⅞	67	8	Pure Oil pf	20	78¾	67	78¾	72
55⅛	29⅞	4	Purity Bk	2300	31	30	30½	30¼
			—R—					
27⅛	12	..	Radio	67200	15½	14½	14½	16⅛
55⅛	48	4.50	Radio pf A	100	49½	49½	49½	49½
60	34½	5	Radi pf B	400	44½	41¼	42	43¾
24⅛	15⅜	..	Radio-Keith	12000	17⅜	15½	15⅜	17⅜
61	40	4	RR Secur	10	43½	43½	43½	..
29½	18⅜	2.60	Raybestos	400	21¼	21	21¼	21
30⅞	13	3	Real Silk H	100	15¼	13	14	17¼
19⅞	7⅜	..	Rem Rand	2700	8⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8½
10⅛	6½	.40	Reo Motors	1700	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
25⅝	12	..	Repub Stl	4500	14¼	13	13	13⅞
54	27⅞	..	Repub Stl pf	1200	33¼	33	33¼	32
22⅛	11½	2	Roy Metal	300	14⅞	13⅜	14½	14
18¼	5½	..	Reynolds S	400	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
6⅜	1⅜	..	Richfield Oil	500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
10¼	4	..	Rio Grande O	1700	4¼	4	4	4⅜
41⅜	26¼	2½	Ritter-Den	200	27½	26¼	26¼	27½
26	16½	2.20	Rossia Ins	400	19	18	19	19
42⅝	28¼	1.87	Royal Dutch	1300	30½	28	28⅜	30⅝
			—S—					
65¼	38⅜	5	Safeway S	1900	49½	48½	49½	50½
96	86	6	Safew S 6%	10	95	94	94	94¼
30⅜	15⅛	1	St Joseph	1600	16¼	15½	16	15⅞
62¾	20	8	StL & SF	400	20¾	20	20	20¼
76	31½	6	StL & SF pf	200	32⅞	32	32	32
33½	16	..	StL SW	300	17	16	17	18
20¼	12¼	2	Savage A	100	14	12⅜	14	12⅜
50	40	1.40§	Scott Paper	10	48	47	47	48
1⅜	½	..	Seabd AL	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
11	6⅜	.60	Seagrave	100	6½	6½	6½	..
63¼	44⅞	2½§	Sears Roe	13900	49¼	47¾	48½	49⅜
1⅞	1	..	Seneca Cop	200	1	1	1	1
11⅝	4⅛	..	Servel	8900	8¾	7⅞	8½	8½
13⅞	8½	..	Sharon	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	8½
21	12	..	Sharp Dohme	400	14	13½	13¾	14
20½	21⅛	1¶	Shattuck	1200	22¼	21⅛	21⅛	22¼
10⅛	4⅞	..	Shell Union	17000	5¼	4⅞	5	5⅜
78	35	5.50	Shell Un pf	400	36	35	36	37
9⅛	4	..	Shubert Th	400	4	4	4	4
23⅜	11⅝	..	Simmons	2700	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	12
15⅞	8⅞	1	Sinclair	10000	9¼	8½	8½	9⅜
12⅞	5	..	Skelly Oil	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
96	85	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	400	85	85	85	87½
54½	42⅜	2	So Calif Ed	2500	43¾	42¾	43¼	44¼
109½	83¼	6	So Pacific	2500	86	83½	86	84½
17½	9¾	..	So PR Sug	100	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
66⅞	35⅞	8	So Railway	1300	38½	37	38	37
76	64½	6	So Ry M&O	100	64½	64¼	64¼	..
38	30	2	Spalding	300	30	30	30	30
13⅛	7	1	Sparks With	1600	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	8
13¾	8⅜	..	Spicer Co	200	10	9¾	10	..
37½	25¼	3	Spicer pf	100	25	25	25	25⅛
109¾	101¼	7	Sta Gas 7% pf	100	104¾	104¾	104¾	..
20½	16⅛	1.20	Sta Brands	13600	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝
123½	118	7	Sta Brands pf	100	121	121	121	122
101	92½	6	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	98	98	98	..
68⅞	58	3.50	Sta Gas	7100	67½	65½	66	68½
64⅞	57	4	Sta Gas pf	200	62⅛	62	62	62½
6⅛	2	..	Sta Inv	800	2⅛	2½	2½	2⅞
51¾	33	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	9100	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞	37⅛
19	11	1	Sta Oil Kan	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
52½	32½	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	17100	37	35⅛	36⅞	37⅜
20	17⅛	1.60	Sta Oil NY	10000	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	18
34¼	17¾	2¶	Starret Co	200	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	..
5⅞	2⅞	..	Sterling	900	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
9¾	6½	1.20	Sterling pf	300	7½	7¼	7½	7⅞
40	33	3	Star cv pf	400	34½	34	34	34
21⅞	10⅛	..	St-Warner	4200	11⅞	10⅝	11	12
54½	35⅝	3	Stone & Web	3700	38	35⅝	36	38⅜

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 29	Apr. 28
26	18⅜	1.20	Studebaker	1300	19⅛	19⅛	19¾	20⅛
118¼	112	7	Studebaker pf	10	113	112	112	112
45¼	35⅛	1§	Sun Oil	300	35¼	35⅛	35	..
104⅛	98⅛	6	Sun Oil pf	50	98	98	98	98½
1⅞	⅞	..	Super Oil	1500	1	⅞	1	1
40⅜	30	2½	Superheater	1500	30⅜	30	30⅛	30¾
18⅞	6⅛	..	Super Steel	100	9	9	9	9½
1⅞	3	..	Symington A	200	3½	3¼	3½	3⅛
			—T—					
21¾	17	1.40	Telautograph	300	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅞
9⅛	6⅛	.50	Tenn Cop	200	6⅜	6	6	6⅜
38⅞	20	3	Tex Co	3400	22	20⅞	21¾	20⅞
55⅞	38⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	5900	41¼	38⅛	38⅛	40⅞
17⅞	10⅛	..	Tex & P LT	1900	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10⅞
22	13½	1.60	Thatcher	300	14¼	14	14⅛	14¼
9	4⅛	..	Thermoid	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
23	19	2.40	The Fair	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞
10	5⅛	..	Third Ave	700	6	5⅛	6	6
27	18⅞	..	Third Nat Inv	300	22	21½	21¼	21½
35	22	..	Thompson	400	23	22	23	24⅜
3⅜	4	..	Thom Star	800	4⅛	4	4	4
18	11¾	1.30	Thom Prod	200	12½	12	12	..
18	10½	.60	Tidewater	200	13	13	13	12
9	4⅛	.60	Tidewat As	1400	4⅞	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
68	52	6	Tidewat A pf	1500	52½	52	52	53
12	8	.80	Timken-Det	1100	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
59	43	3	Timken	4000	44⅜	43¾	44⅜	45
18	7⅛	..	Transamer	9700	8⅛	7⅞	8¼	8⅞
11¾	6⅛	..	Tri Cont	500	9⅜	9	9⅛	9⅜
94	92¼	6	Tri Cont pf	100	93⅛	93¼	93¼	93¼
17½	7⅛	1	Trans & W	300	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
45⅜	29⅜	2.50	Trico	1500	33⅜	33⅛	33½	33⅛
10	5½	1.60	Truax Coal	100	6	6	6	5½
			—U—					
21⅝	14	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
75⅜	50½	5	Underwood	300	51	50½	50½	51½
72	47⅛	2.60	Un Carbide	103000	49½	47⅜	48	49⅜
26⅛	14	2§	Un Oil Cal	2200	16	15⅛	16	16
205½	160¼	10	Un Pacific	400	166⅞	163⅛	166⅞	163
25¼	20	1.60	Un Tk Car	600	21⅛	21	21⅛	21
33⅞	22½	..	Uni Air Tr	25600	26¼	24⅜	25⅜	25⅜
59	48	3	Uni Air T pf	100	53½	53	53	53½
28¾	13¾	..	Unit Carbon	1200	14½	14¼	14½	14½
31¼	16⅜	.75	Unit Corp	63600	21½	20¼	20⅛	21½
52½	44⅜	3	Unit Corp pf	1400	50⅛	49½	49⅛	49⅞
45	40½	7	Uni Dye pf	20	42	42	42	..
12	3	..	Uni El Coal	300	7½	7	7½	7½
67⅛	56	4	Uni Fruit	1400	56⅛	55⅜	55⅜	56¼
37½	27⅜	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	14200	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	29
104⅛	98⅛	5	Uni G Imp pf	200	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	103⅞
31⅛	23⅛	2	Uni Piece Dye	200	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25
12½	7⅛	..	US & For Sec	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
50	39	1.60	US Gypsum	1900	40½	39	39	40⅜
30½	17	..	US Freight	1100	21	21	21	..
12⅝	5⅞	..	US Hoffman	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
77⅞	30½	2	US Ind Alco	200	31¼	31	31	30⅜
10¾	3⅞	..	US Leather	200	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
15⅞	7	..	US Lea A	200	8½	8	8	9
85	69½	7	US Lea ppf	100	84	84	84	85
37⅛	22⅛	2	US Pipe&Fd	3700	23⅜	22½	23⅛	23¾
20¼	17¼	1.20	US P&Fd pf	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
36⅜	18⅛	2	US Realty	600	18⅞	18¼	18½	18⅜
20⅜	11¾	..	US Rubber	2500	13½	12⅜	13½	13½
36⅛	20⅜	..	US Rub1pf	200	22½	22	22½	21
25⅜	16	1	US Smelt	500	16	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛
46⅜	42¾	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	46	46	46	46
152⅜	115	7	US Steel	132700	121½	115	115¼	124¾
150	143⅛	7	US Steel pf	2300	148⅜	147½	147½	148⅜
4	2	..	Univ Pipe	300	2⅛	2	2	2
31	19½	2b	Util P&Lt A	9600	21¾	20⅛	21⅜	21½
			—V—					
2	¾	..	Vadsco	400	1	⅞	1	⅞
78¾	37⅜	..	Vanadium	12600	39¾	37⅜	39	39⅜
17	10	..	Va-C Ch 6%	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
71¾	63	7	Va-C-Ch 7%	100	63	63	63	..
71⅜	41½	4	Vulcan	10	48¾	46⅛	48⅛	48⅜
			—W—					
76	11½	..	Wabash	600	12	11	11	12½
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf	300	21⅜	21	21⅜	21½
15	7⅝	1	Walworth	800	8¾	8⅛	8½	8½
27½	8¼	..	Ward Bk A	1200	8	6¼	8	..
8⅜	3½	..	Ward Bk B	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
57½	24	7	Ward Bk pf	700	25	24	25	39
20⅜	7⅛	..	Warner Br A	23100	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
40½	21½	3.85	Warner Br pf	100	20	20	20	..
7⅜	3¾	..	Warner Quin	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
46⅞	27⅜	3	Warren Br	700	28½	28	28½	29
49⅞	40½	3	Warren cv pf	100	40½	40½	40½	41
32	22½	2	Warren F&P	200	25	23⅞	23⅞	26
26¼	21¼	2	Wesson O	400	21½	21½	21½	32
57⅛	54½	4	Wesson O pf	200	55	55	55	55
113½	103½	6	W Pen P 6%	10	111½	111½	111½	..
120	114	7	W2Pen P 7%	10	117	117	117	..
44½	19⅞	..	Wn Dairy A	800	21	20¼	21	23
12⅞	4⅝	..	Wn Dairy B	3700	6	5⅛	5⅜	6½
19⅜	10½	..	Wn Md	700	10⅞	10½	10½	11⅜
20	16	..	Wn Md 2pf	200	11½	11½	11½	..
31⅝	19½	..	Wn Pac pf	100	19½	19½	19½	..
150⅞	112⅝	8	Wn Union	1100	116	113	113	114½
36⅛	26	2	Westg A B	2100	27	26	26	28
107⅞	57¼	4	Westg Elec	95300	62⅝	57¼	57⅞	63½
119½	89	4	Westg El pf	10	90	89½	89¾	90⅛
28	20	1	Weston In	300	20½	20	20	20⅝
40	19⅞	1	Westvaco	300	24	23	23	24
2⅜	¾	..	Wextark Rad	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
84	70	..	Wheeling pf	10	70	70	70	70
28¼	16½	1	White Mot	400	17¼	16½	17	17½
9⅞	6¼	..	Wilcox Oil	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6¾
30	26	2.50	Wilcox R A	100	26	26	26	..
8	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	900	5	5	5	5
54⅞	44¼	7	Willys-Over	300	47½	46	46	..
3⅞	2	..	Wilson	100	2	2	2	2
10¾	4⅛	..	Wilson A	100	4⅞	4⅛	4⅜	4⅞
51⅞	28	..	Wilson pf	200	30	27⅞	30	27¼
68¾	54⅛	2.40	Woolworth	12000	60⅞	58⅞	59	59¼
106⅞	37⅛	..	Wor Pump	15000	61⅝	57½	57½	62
85	70	7	Wor Pump pf	700	70	70	70	..
27	11½	..	Wright	10	18½	18½	18½	..
80⅞	66¾	4	Wrigley	1900	69¼	68	69¼	69½
			—Y—					
30	23	2	Yale & T	1400	23⅜	23	23	23½
14⅞	8½	..	Yel Truck	7800	9	8½	8½	8⅞
70	65	..	Yel Truck pf	10	65	65	65	..
79	60	4	Youngstown	100	60	60	60	..
28	18⅛	3	Young S&W	400	19	18¾	18¾	18½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

More Than Seasonal Car Loadings' Gain

FREIGHT car loadings, an important indicator of merchandise distribution, made a better-than-seasonal gain in the latest reported week as compared with the previous week. This is shown in the adjusted index, which rose from 80.8 to 81.6, equaling the minor peak reached in the final week of 1930.

Loadings totaled 760,002 cars in the week ended April 18, a gain of 22,068 over the preceding week, the American Railway Association reports.

MERCANTILE MARINE PROFIT DECREASE

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The decline in foreign trade and reduction in travel had an unfavorable effect on the 1930 earnings of International Mercantile Marine Company.

The annual report showed net profit of $1,252,284, equal to about $2 a share, compared with $2,423,350, or approximately $4 a share, in 1929. These figures cover only earnings of the American companies, for the share holdings in foreign concerns are carried as an investment.

"The foreign companies suffered losses," the report said, "which were provided for out of their own cash resources, and although they were shown in the 1929 balance sheet at a greatly depreciated valuation, namely $20,130,135, it nevertheless was thought best to further reduce their value to $18,315,823, which reduction is in excess of the amount of their operating losses for 1930, other than depreciation."

STEEL PLANT TO RESUME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo., April 29—Resumption of major activities at the Minnequa Steel Plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company will start about May 15. The mills normally employ about 5000 men but at present are using 2500. The rail mill was temporarily closed April 15 when railroads asked delay in filling orders due to business conditions. Reopening of the rail mill, open hearth, blast furnace and other departments is due to a large rail order from the Great Northern Railway Company. When that order is rolled the company executives believe railroads will release pending orders.

ARMOUR ON FIVE-DAY WEEK

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 29 (AP)—Armour & Co. officials today announced a five-day week working schedule for the packing plant's 3400 employees. Clarence E. Matthews, general manager, said the new schedule would not affect the volume of output or the earnings of the employees.

CORPORATE INCOME

First quarter earnings of 353 corporations which have already issued comparable reports were 37.3 per cent less than in the first three months of 1930, according to a preliminary compilation by Moody's Investors Service. For 132 industrials alone, the aggregate decline was 39 per cent.

OMIT DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Directors of Merritt-Chapman & Scott today omitted the quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common stock due at this time. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent preferred stock was declared.

DOWNWARD TREND IN STEEL PRODUCTION APPARENTLY CHECKED

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Steel reviews published today indicated that the downward trend of production in evidence since late March had been virtually checked this week.

While the reviews disagreed as to the extent of the change from the previous week, they indicated the sagging tendency was less pronounced. "Steel" reported that after five consecutive weeks of slowly declining operations the rate this week rose fractionally to 49-50 per cent compared with 49 per cent last week, but noted that with the exception of slight improvement at Buffalo and a half point decline in eastern Pennsylvania operations were unchanged. "Iron Age" said production had fallen from 49 to slightly above 48 per cent.

"Iron Age" said prices still had a weak tone although actual declines were limited mainly to scrap, which dropped from $10.75 to $10.67 a gross ton. It said large prospective orders for fabricated structural steel again loomed up as possible sustaining influences and that active negotiations for large tonnages of line pipe were encouraging but the placing of contracts was slow. Demand for reinforcing bars for both building and road construction is in good volume and there is a steady flow of steel to makers of accessory equipment such as road graders and steam shovels.

While building construction and the automobile industry continue to be the main props of the market, both reviews noted a slackening tendency.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat				
May	.81½	.81⅝	.81½	.81⅝ unch
July	.61⅞	.62½	.60¾	.61½+1⅛
Sept	.61½	.61⅝	.60½	.60¾—¼
Corn				
May	.54½	.55⅜	.54½	.54⅞+¼
July	.57¼	.57⅜	.56⅜	.57⅜+¼
Dec.	.57⅛	.58	.57	.57¼—⅜
Oats				
May	.26¾	.27	.26½	.26¾
Sept	.28¼	.28⅜	.28	.28¼
Lard				
May	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.32
Sept	8.65	8.65	8.60	8.62

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.61⅛	.59½	.59⅞
July	.62⅞	.61⅜	.61⅝
October	.65	.63⅜	.63⅞

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.73⅛	.73⅛	.73⅛
July	.56⅛	.54¾	.55⅞
September	.55½	.54¼	.55⅛

UNITED AIRCRAFT & TRANSPORT

NEW YORK, April 29—Operations of United Aircraft & Transport Corporation for the first quarter indicate a net profit of around $650,000 after all charges, including taxes, equal after preferred dividends to between 20 and 23 cents a share on 2,083,223 common shares outstanding at the close of last year, compared with net in the first quarter last year of $900,391, or 39 cents a share, on the 1,840,460 common shares.

SECURITIES COMPANY PROFIT

CHICAGO, April 29—Merchants & Manufacturers Securities Company reports for the year ended March 31 net profit of $648,674 after charges, federal taxes and subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $529,999 in the previous fiscal year.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; U. S. Steel in wide decline.

Bonds: Weak; rails and foreign issues sag.

Curb: Heavy; oils firm.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling and French franc sag.

Cotton: Lower; weak stock market and local selling.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; excellent winter wheat advices.

Corn: Easy; bearish weather and poor cash demand.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Lower.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	9.95	9.95	9.82	9.82	9.96
July	10.19	10.19	10.07	10.07	10.19
October	10.51	10.52	10.42	10.42	10.55
December	10.74	10.76	10.67	10.67	10.77
January	10.83	10.88	10.77	10.78	10.55
March	11.05	11.08	10.99	10.99	11.10

Spots 9.80, down 15 points. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	10.08	10.08	10.05	10.05	10.10
July	10.32	10.32	10.21	10.23	10.33
October	10.65	10.65	10.52	10.52	10.67
December	10.85	10.85	10.77	10.77	10.90
January	10.93	10.87	10.90	10.91	10.95

Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	9.95	9.95	9.93	9.93	10.04
July	10.22	10.22	10.12	10.13	10.23
October	10.55	10.55	10.43	10.43	10.59
December	10.75	10.77	10.66	10.67	10.81
March	11.06	11.09	10.99	10.99	11.14

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	5.37	5.39	5.34	5.34	5.41
July	5.45	5.46	5.40	5.41	5.48
October	5.56	5.57	5.53	5.53	5.59
December	5.64	5.64	5.61	5.61	5.67
January	5.68	5.69	5.65	5.65	5.71
March	5.78	5.78	5.74	5.74	5.80

Spots 5.53 down 1 point. Tone at close quiet but steady. Sales 5000; (American) 2500.

FASHION PARK ASSOCIATES

NEW YORK, April 29—Net sales of Fashion Park Associates, Inc., for March were $1,982,946, compared with $2,253,985 in March last year. Sales for the three months totaled $5,681,418, compared with $7,094,166 for the first three months last year. This is after elimination of sales between companies and does not include sales of those companies controlled but not entirely owned.

ULEN & CO. INCOME

Ulen & Co., construction engineers, reports for quarter ended March 31 net income of $170,363 after interest and federal taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to 43 cents a share on the 271,522 common shares, compared with $283,413, or 85 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1930.

MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 29—Monsanto Chemical Works reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $255,378 after charges and federal taxes, equal to 5? cents a share on 429,000 shares, compared with $293,170, or 72 cents a share on 404,254 shares, in the first quarter of 1930.

RUBBER AT NEW LOW

LONDON, April 29 (AP)—A new low price reached by rubber during the early dealings of twopence three farthings a pound was in Mincing Lane today.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Apr. 29	Apr. 28
25	Allied Kid	70	70	70	70
215	Am & Cont	14½	13½	13½	14⅝
20	Am & Brit 1pf	52	52	52	..
1260	Am T&T	180½	177⅝	187⅝	181¾
50	Amoskeag	8	8	8	..
300	Andes Pet	.24	.20	.20	..
182	Bos El	64½	64	64	64½
25	Bos El pf	76½	76½	76½	76½
16	Bos El 1 pf	101	101	101	101
44	Bos & Alb	182	181	181	..
10	B&M A sta	63	63	63	..
10	B&M pr pf	103	103	103	..
60	Brown pf	*32	31½	32	..
100	Cr C & Int	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
140	East SS	20	20	20	20
15	East SS pf	44	44	44	44
341	E G&F pf	92⅝	92¼	92½	..
10	E G&F prpf	84	84	84	..
50	E Mass pf	4½	4½	4½	..
25	Edison Elec	248	246½	247⅞	248
86	First Nat S	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	50
255	Gen Capital	33	32	32	32
100	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Helvetia	.15	.15	.15	..
25	Int Button	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
20	Island Crk	25½	25¼	25¼	..
125	Jenk Tel	4½	4½	4½	4½
20	Loew's Thea	8	8	8	8½
712	Mass Util	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
70	Mergenthal	80	80	80	80
10	Nash	28½	28½	28½	29½
37	Nat Ser	2½	2	2½	..
60	NE Tel	136	135	135½	138
100	Nippissing	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
1270	No Butte	1⅞	1⅜	1¾	1⅞
200	Ojibway	.50	.50	.50	..
69	Old Colony	138	138	138	138
50	Pac Mills	18⅝	18¼	18¼	..
25	Prov Worc	180	180	180	..
205	Quincy Min	6½	6	6½	7
363	Shawmut	12	11½	11¾	12¼
5	So Sur	3½	3½	3½	..
500	So Lake	.60	.60	.60	..
241	Stone&Webster	37⅞	35⅞	36⅞	39
85	Sull Mach	16	15	15	..
104	Swift & Co	28	28	28	..
109	Torrington	41½	40¼	40¼	42
383	Uni Found	6¾	6¼	6½	6⅝
60	Uni Shoe	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	50⅝
265	Uni Gas	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
15	US&El Pow	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
200	Util Eq pf	77	77	77	77
225	Util Hyd	3½	3¼	3½	..
125	War Bros	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	29½
	BONDS				
21000	Amoskeag 6s	84½	74	74½	..
2000	Chi Jct 5s	102½	102½	102½	..
1000	E Mass 6s D	30	30	30	..
3000	NE Tel 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .93½	$ .93⅝	$1.23⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.73⅛	.78	.98
Oats, 2 white	.39⅛	.39⅝	.55
Flour	4.55	4.50	5.85
Beef, family	17.75	17.75	27.50
Pork	25.50	25.50	32.00
Lard	.0815	.0820	.1070
Cotton, mid-up	.0985	.1020	.1630
Zinc	.0337½	.0360	.0475
Iron	17.76	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	33.00
Copper	.09½	.09½	.14
Tin	.2355	.2450	.3390
Rubber	.0787½	.0800	.1420
Sugar	.0442	.0450	.0450
Lead	.0400	.0450	.0550
Print cloth	.0412½	.0425	.0525

Delaware & Hudson Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25, payable June 20 to stock of record May 28.

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UNITED STATES STEEL PROFITS SLUMP SHARPLY

Net for Quarter Only Five Cents Share on Common —Lowest in 10 Years

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation yesterday ordered the regular quarterly disbursement of $1.75 a share to common stockholders, although its statement for the first quarter of 1931 showed the smallest earnings in nearly 10 years.

Net earnings available for dividends for the quarter amounted to only $6,765,057, which left only $460,138 after payment of the preferred dividend, to meet the regular dividend on 8,699,073 shares of common stock, totaling $15,223,378. The corporation, however, dipped into its large surplus, piled up in prosperous years, to make up the difference of $14,763,240.

The $460,138 for the common shares was only slightly more than 5 cents a share. This was a disappointment to Wall Street, where advance estimates of the results of the quarter had indicated that 25 to 50 cents a share might be shown. This was substantially worse than the last quarter of 1930. The 5 cents a share compared with earnings from operations in the preceding quarter of 27 cents a share, and nonoperating income, reflecting a tax refund credit of 43 cents a share.

Wall Street had expected the corporation to pay its regular dividend, however, since it had maintained payments without diminution during the previous major depression 10 years ago. During 1929 and 1930 alone the corporation earned $127,359,440 more than was paid out to stockholders, so the corporate treasury is well able to tide the shareholders over a lean period. The corporation's latest Dec. 31 balance sheet showed cash and marketable securities on hand of $197,807,000.

Total earnings for the quarter, after deducting all expenses, but before charges for depreciation, etc., amounted to $19,464,836, as reduced from $49,615,397 in the like period of last year, and $23,083,791 in the last quarter of 1930.

This was the smallest since the third quarter of 1921, when earnings were roughly $18,900,000. With the exception of that one quarter, the first three months of 1931 saw the lowest earnings for this major unit in the steel industry since the first quarter of 1915, following the first shock of the outbreak of the World War.

An encouraging aspect of the quarterly statement was the fact that the three months saw steady gains, the March income totaling $7,190,877, compared with $6,118,411 in January. Since late March, however, steel operations have been steadily declining, so virtually no improvement is likely to be shown in the statement for the second quarter.

DIVIDENDS

United States Steel Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 each on the common and preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable June 29 to stock of June 1, and the preferred is payable May 29 to stock of record May 2.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. declared quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common stock, placing the issue on a 60-cent annual basis, payable June 30 to stock of record June 11. In preceding quarters 25-cent declarations were made. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock was declared, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Jones & Laughlin Steel declared a dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 13. Previously the company paid $1 quarterly.

Inland Steel Company declared a quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, placing the stock on a $2.50 annual basis, compared with $4 previously, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Distributers Group, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

Lindsay Light Company declared the usual extra of 5 cents and the regular quarterly of 15 cents on the common, payable May 16 to stock of record May 9.

Pittsburgh Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 9.

Merritt, Chapman & Scott Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

J. G. White & Co., Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 5 to stock of record May 11.

Savage Arms Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

German Reichsbank has declared a dividend of 12 per cent for 1930, unchanged from the previous year.

Westfield Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3 on the preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Studebaker Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 9.

United Engineering & Foundry Company declared the usual extra dividend of 35 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, both payable May 15 to stock of record May 5.

Commonwealth & Southern Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 8. This places the stock on a 40-cent annual basis, compared with 60 cents previously.

Poor & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the Class A, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company for the quarter ended March 31 reports net profit of $990,529 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to 31 cents a share on the 3,172,111 shares, compared with $2,187,450, or 69 cents a share in the first quarter of 1930.

Blue Ridge Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, or one-thirty-second of a share of common on its optional 6 per cent convertible preference stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 5.

Gorham, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the outstanding $3 cumulative preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Ingersoll Rand Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 9.

American & Foreign Power Company declared a dividend of $1.75 on the second preferred series A on account of accumulations, payable May 29 to stock of record May 11.

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¾	99¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	73½	73¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	72	72
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	71¼	71¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101¾	101¼
Amer Foreign Power 5s	82⅝	82⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100	99¾
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	89¼	89
Amer Metals Co 5½s	91¾	91½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s 42	20	20
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Amer Smelting 6s '47	104⅛	104⅛
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	128	126½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107⅝	107⅛
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	108	107⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	108¼	108
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¼	110
Amer WW & Elec 5s 34	103	103
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	105¼	105¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	75	75
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79½	79⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	70⅞	70⅞
Associated Oil 6s '35	103¼	103¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅝	99½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	113½	113⅝
Atch T&SF 4½s	113¾	113
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	97½	97½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	95½	95½
Atch T&SF 4s '95 reg	98½	98½
Atlanta & Charl A L 4½s	99⅝	99⅝
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95¼	95⅛
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	99⅛	99⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	88	88
Balt & Ohio 4s reg	93	92⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅛	97
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	96⅞	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100⅝	100¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	90⅞	90
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	99¼	98¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	102¾	102¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s '48	10½	106½
Balt & Ohio 5s Series D	100	100
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	107⅜	107⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109¼	109
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	102¾
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	105	105
Boston & Maine 5s '55	99⅞	99
Boston & Maine 5s '67	99⅝	99⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106½	106½
Bklyn Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¾	101
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90	89
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110¼	110¼
Bur C R N 5½s	101⅝	102⅝
Buff R & P 4½s '57	84	84
Buff Gen El 4½s	104½	104½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅜	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅛	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	100
Can Nat Ry 5s July	106½	106⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	106⅞	106⅞
Can North 4½s	102⅛	102⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	119¾	119⅝
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅞	111⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	88
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99½	99½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98⅝	98⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44	105⅛	105⅛
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108½
Cen Foundry Co 6s	51	51
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	91½	91½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	87½	87
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	91½	91½
Cen RR NJ 4s	97	97
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99⅛	99
Ches & O cv 4½s A	100½	100¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	99	99
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '38	98	98
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	102⅛	102⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66	66
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	22½	22⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	58	57¼
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	88⅛	88⅛
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '37	87⅜	87⅜
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	84¼	84¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv	77	76½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	102¾	102¾
Chicago Railway 5s	60	60
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	96¾	96
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	86½	86½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	78	78
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	91	90¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	104½
Childs Co 5s	75	75
Chile Copper 5s '47	89	88¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95¾	95¾
Cin Terminal 4½s 2020	105	105
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	97⅛	97⅛
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	105	105
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110¾	110¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	85½	85½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35 A	92	92
Colo & So I 4½s	101	101
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100	100
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Ma	100	99½
Columbia Gas Co 5s '61	98⅛	98⅛
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100¼	100¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97¾	97½
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	107⅛	107¼
Container Corp 5s '43	33	33
Container Corp 6s '46	60	60
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	95¼	95¼
Crown Wil Paper 5s '51	75	70
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	61⅞	61⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62	62
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	77¼	77¼
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	7½	7½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104⅞	104⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	96⅞
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105½	105½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103	103
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95⅞	95⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	66½	65¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	72½	72½
Detroit Ed 4½s	103¼	103¼
Detroit El col 5s '33	103⅜	103⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106⅝	106⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107¼	107¼
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	99½	94
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85¾	85
Dul & I Range 5s '37	102⅞	102⅞
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	104¾	104½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	85⅞	85⅞
Erie RR 5s '67	73½	72½
Erie RR gen lien	72⅛	71⅞
Erie RR gen '78s	73⅞	72¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '43 sta	95	95
Fla East Coast 5s' 74	20¼	20
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	97	97
Gen Baking Co 5½s	96	95½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	81½	81½
Gen Am Investment 5s	91	91
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s' 37	104	103¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s	45½	44
Goodrich 6s' 45	51	50⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97¾	97
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	86½	86
Gould Coupler 6s '40	61	61
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108	108
Great Northern 4¼s '61	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	95½	95½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	95¾	95¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	102¼	102¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅝	110
Gulf Mobile & No 5s	89½	89½
Hoe & Co 5½s	91½	90½
Houston Oil 5½s	90½	90½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	60¾	60¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77	76
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99	98½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	106½
Ill Central 3½s '52s	83⅛	82½
Ill Central 6½s '36	108	108
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	91⅛	90¾
Ill Litch	75½	75½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	45	44¾
Ind Union Railway 5s A	102⅜	102⅜
Ind Ill & Iowa 4s	95⅝	95⅝
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95	94⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94	93¾
Inter Match Corp cv 5s rcts	95½	95⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	92½	92
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70¾	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70¼	69
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	54⅛	54
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	90
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	90	89¾
Int Hydro 6s	85	85
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	86½	86½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	59½	59½
Int Mer Mar col 6s' 41	29	29
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	73	72⅛
Int Paper 6s '55	56½	56½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	67⅝	67⅝
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	72	72
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	74⅛	74⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	88¾	88⅛
Int Tel & Tel 5s	82	81¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	95	95
Kan C P&L 4½s '61	104	104
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	84¾	84¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103⅝	103¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101½	101½
L'Autaro 6s '54	51½	51½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	84¼	84¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99	97¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Lehigh Val Term 5s	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41	94⅛	91½
Louis Arkansas 5s	55	55
L&N uni 4s '40	99	99
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	96⅝	96⅝
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104⅝	104⅝
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	103	103
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	21½	21¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	55	54½
Manila Elec C 5s	95	95
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99	98½
Meade 6s ww	87	87
Metro Edison 4½s	102⅛	102¼
Metrod Edison rfg 5s '53	105¼	105¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	102¾	102⅝
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	98⅜	98¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88⅛	88
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	98⅝	98½
M O P Is I	83⅛	81½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	59⅝	59⅛
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	86½	86½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	83½	81⅛
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	83	83
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	83⅛	83
Mobile & O mon 5s '47	74⅞	74¾
Montant Power rfg 5s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	83⅛	83⅛
Morris & Essex 5s	106⅝	106⅝
Nash, Florence & Shefd Ry 5s	103⅝	103⅝
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	51½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101⅞	101⅞
New Eng Railway 4s	91¼	91¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93¾	93½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93⅝	92¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	91½	90
NYC&HR 4½s N	97¾	97¼
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	11	11
NYC&HR con 4s '98	93½	93
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¼	105¼
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	82⅞	82⅞
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	99⅞	99¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	76⅞	75½
NY Dock Co 4s '53	79½	79
N YEdison rfg 6½s '41	115⅛	115⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99½	99½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	112	111¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	84⅝	84⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91	91
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅝	105⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	113⅝	113½
NY O N Jersey 5s '32	101¼	101¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	104	104
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅝	103½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111⅝	111⅝
NY Tel rfrg 6s '41	106⅞	106⅞
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100⅛	100⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	78½	78½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	19⅝	19⅛
Norf & W con 4s '96	98¼	98¼
Nor Am Co 5s	98⅝	98¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101½	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Cen Ry Co 4½s	102¾	102¾
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	93½	93¼
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	95⅝	95¼
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	103⅝	103½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	111⅝	111¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅝	103⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106⅝	106⅝
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	96	96
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94⅝	94⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104⅝	104
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104⅝	104⅜
Pad Ill 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	48¾	48½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	80⅝	80
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	50	50
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	88	87¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	81	80
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	60	60
Penn & ¾ D RR 4½s A '77	99	99
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95	94⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s	96¾	96½
Pnen Railroad con 4½s '60	106	106
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101⅜	100¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	102¼	102¼
ePnn Railroad gen 5s '68	108⅝	108½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110¼	110
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	116¼	116¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	93	92½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	70	69½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102	101⅝
Philadelphia Elec 4s	95¼	95¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104⅛	104⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79	78⅛
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	70⅞	69½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100⅝	100⅝
Port Gen Elec 4½s	90	89⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	60	59
Pressed Steel Car 's '33	86½	85
Pub Svc E&G 4s	95½	95
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103⅞	103⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '37	80	79⅞
Pure Oil 5½s '40	77⅞	77⅞
Purity Baking 5s '48	94⅜	94¼
Read rfg 4½s A '97	100½	100⅜
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	79	79
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	45⅞	45⅝
Richfield Oil Co cts	45⅝	45½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	93¾	93½
Rio & W col 4s '49	82⅛	82⅛
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100	100
St Louis IM&S 4s R& Gdiv '33	97½	97
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	50½	50¼
St Louis & SF s A '50	74⅝	74¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	61	60¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	87	87
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108¾	108¾
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	24	24
Seabd AL con 6s '45	11½	11½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	7	7
Seabd AL 6s ct	11½	11½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	74⅜	74¼
Shell Union 5s '47	65⅛	65
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	65⅝	65½
Shubert Theater 6s' 42	14½	14
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	105	105
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	77⅛	77⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	85⅞	85⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92½	91⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101⅞
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	96⅛	96¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105⅜	105⅜
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	92½	92½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	95¾	95½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	93¾	93⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	92⅝	91½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99⅞	99
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80¼	80
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106	105⅝
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	105¼	105¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	109	109
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97⅛	97⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	58	58
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	106⅛
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	91½	91½
Texas Corp 5s '44	91⅛	90⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	91⅞	91
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	93⅛	90½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi	90⅝	90⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27⅝	26½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98⅝	98⅝
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	102⅛	102⅛
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104⅛	104
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98½	98½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	90	90
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	99⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	92⅛	92⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95⅝	95⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	65	64⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99	99
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103	103
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	66½	65⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	75½	74⅞
Virginia Ry 5s '62	105⅝	105⅝
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103⅛	103⅛
Wabash RR 4s Des M div '39	88⅛	88⅛
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103⅛	103
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	102⅛	102⅛
Walworth 6s '45	69⅛	69¼
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	84	84
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	42	40
West Shore 4s 2361	94	92⅛
West Shore reg	93	93
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅛	105⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	78⅛	78
Western Maryland 5½s '77	101⅛	101⅛
Western Union 6½s '36	110	109⅝
Western Union 5s '51	101⅛	101½
Western Union 5s '60	103⅛	103
Wheeling ¾ L Erie con 4s '49	90	90
Wheleing Steel 4½s B '53	102⅛	102¼
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102	102
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	46⅝	46⅝
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	45¼	45¼
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99½	99½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅞	99½
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	28¼	28¼
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	48⅛	48
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	100⅝	100¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Apr29	Last Apr28
3½s '47	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.27
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.27	102.27	..
4th 4¼s '38	104.40	104.30	104.30	104.40
US 3⅜s '43 March	101.29	101.28	101.28	101.28
US 3⅜s '43 June	101.29	101.27	101.27	101.28
US 3⅜s '47	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.60
US 3¾s '56	106.6	106.6	106.6	106.60
US 4s '54	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.60
US 4½s '52	112.13	112.13	112.13	112.14

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50	50
Akershus 5s '63	96⅞	96⅞
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	46	45½
Antioquia 7s A '45	49	49
Antioquia 7s B '45	49	49
Antioquia 7s C '45	49	49
Antioquia 7s D '45	48	48
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	85	84¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	89	88
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	90	87
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	88	88
Argentine Gos 6s Sept '60	88½	87
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	87¾	87¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	88	87
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	89¾	87¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	88½	88
Australia 4½s '56	53	52
Australia 5s '55	60½	60
Australia 5s '57	61½	61
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	96	95⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106½	106½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	100¼	100¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110½	110½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115¼	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110⅛	110⅛
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	83½	83
Berlin Elec 5s '55	78⅞	78⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	83	83
Bolvian (Rep) 8s '47	32	32
Brazil (Cn El Ry) 7s '52	45	41
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	51	49
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	50⅞	49
Brazil (US) 8s '41	61	58
Bremen 7s '35	98⅝	98⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	55	52
Budapest (City) 6s '62	73⅛	73⅛
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	68⅛	68
Bulagria 7½s '68	79½	79½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	63	63
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¼	102¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¼	105⅞
Canada (Dom) 4s	94⅞	94½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107¾	107¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	65	65
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	66	66
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	74	73½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	68	68
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	68	67
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	69	68
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	71	71
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	80½	80
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	70	69
Chilean Loan 7s '60	70½	70½
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25¼	24½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	61	61
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	65	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	60	59⅞
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	59⅞	58⅞
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	60	60
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	65	65
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) 44	95½	95
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s 62	96⅝	96⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s 55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	105¾
Deutsche Bk ½s ctfs '32	100	100
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104½	104½
Dutch El 6s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101¼	101¼
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	63	63
Fiat 7s '46 war	86½	86½
Finland 5½s '58	81½	81
Finnish B 6½s '54	90	90
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅛	107⅛
Frankfort 6½s '53	80⅞	80⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	118	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125⅝
German 7s '49	105	104⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85⅝	83½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	78	78
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78	78
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	91⅛	90⅞
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	77¾	77¾
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	86	86
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	95¾	95¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	78¾	78⅜
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	90	90
Hamburg 6s '46	89⅝	89¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	82	82
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	94½	94½
Holland Am Line 6s '47	58	58
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	100	99⅞
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	90¾	90
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	78¼	78¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	105⅝	105⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97½	97
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94⅛	94
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5s	72½	72⅛
Jan (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95	95
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¼	99¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	95½	95¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	83½	83½
Karstadt 6s '43	68¾	68
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	91¾	91¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105⅞
Medellin 6½s '54	48⅛	48
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	10¼	9½
Mex 4s small A '10	7⅞	7⅞
Mex 6s A	11	11
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	81½	81½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87⅞	86
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	66	6
New South Wales 5s '57	45¾	44½
New South Wales 5s '58	45⅞	45¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	85
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	100⅞
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅞	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '58	99½	99
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	85½	85½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94¼	94¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100	100
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅞	104⅞
Paris-Lions¾Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅜	106⅜
Paulista Ry 7s '42	97	98
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	34¾	34¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	21	20
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	22¾	22¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	67	65
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	75	75
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	78	73
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103⅛	103⅛
Prussia 6½s '51	83⅝	83⅝
Prussia 6s '52	78	75⅝
Queensland (State) 6s '57	55	55
Rhiine Westphalia 6s '52	86⅞	86
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	84½	83½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	84½	83
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	86¼	86¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	37	37
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	57¾	57
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	34½	33½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87½	86⅞
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89	88⅞
Rumania 7s '59	77⅛	76⅞
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	74	74
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	35	35
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	35½	35
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	71	70
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	74	74
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	47½	46
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	82½	81½
Saxon State 7s '45	90	90
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81⅝	81¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	91	91
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	91¼	91¼
Siemens 6½s '51	100	100
Silesia Bk 6s '47	78	78
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	62	60
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	93½	93½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105¼	105
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	100	100
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100⅛	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	82	82
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	94⅝	94⅜
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	87⅝	87½
Tyrol 7s '52	95¼	95¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101⅛	101⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅝	106⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	78⅜	78
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	81	80
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	80⅞	80⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	66½	66½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s 60	66⅝	66⅝
Vienna 6s '52	87⅝	87⅝
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	99⅛	99
Warsaw 7s '58	60	60
Westphalia El 6s '53	76	75½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99½	99⅛

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Acetol Prod	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Affiliated Prod	19	19	19
1 Agfa Ansco	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
†1050 Alum Co Am	147⅛	143	145
1 Alum Co Am pf	109⅛	109⅛	109½
4 Alum Goods	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
4 Am Austin Car	¾	¾	¾
4 Am Cities P&L B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6 Am Com Pow A	13⅛	13	13⅛
4 Am Com Pow B	20	18⅞	20
30 Am Cyan B	7⅛	6¾	6⅞
1 Am Dept St	2	2	2
11 Am Equities	4¼	4	4
36 Am & Fgn Pow war	16¼	15⅝	16⅛
1 Am Founders	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
6 Am Gas & El	62¼	61	62¼
1 Am Gas & El pf	108	108	-08
1 Am Invest B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Am Invest war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
2 Am Sta Pub Ser A	9½	9½	9½
102 Am Sup Power	11½	11⅛	11½
7 Am UT &Gen B vtc	3⅛	3	3
1 Am Ut & Gen pf	25	25	25
3 Am Yvette	3⅜	3¼	3¼
12 Anglo Chil C Nit	8	8	8
4 Appalach Gas	5	4⅞	4⅞
3 Arctur Rad Tube	6½	6⅛	6⅛
1 Ark Nat Gas	4½	4½	4½
24 Ark Nat Gas A	4⅝	4⅝	4¼
1 Art Metals	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Asso Gas & El	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
†10 Asso Gas & El pf	80	80	80
18 Asso Gas & El A	19	18	18½
4 Asso G & E war	½	½	½
21 Atl Cst Fish	3	3	3
13 Atlas Util	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Atlas Util war	1⅛	1½	1½
9 Avia Sec	14	13⅛	13½
B			
5 Benef Ind Loan	15	14⅝	14⅝
3 Bliss E W	14	14	14
1 Blue Ridge	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
14 *Braz Tr & Lt	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛
2 Burco war	½	½	½
C			
1 Cable R Tube vtc	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22 Can Marc Wireless	2½	2⅛	2⅜
3 Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13 Cent Pub Serv A	13	12⅝	12⅞
6 Cent Pub Ser Del	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
17 Cent States El	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛
3 Chain Str St	10	10	10
1 Charis Corp	33	33	33
17 Chath Ph Al nv	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1 Chesebro Mfg	117	117	117
328 Cities Service	14	13⅛	13½
3 Cities Serv pf	80⅛	80	80
2 Cleve Tract	6½	6⅛	6⅛
3 Colomb Syn	⅞	⅞	⅞
5 Colon Oil	1⅛	1¼	1¼
1 Colts P Firearms	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Colum Pict vtc	15	15	15
†50 Comwlth Edison	232¼	231	231
34 Comwlth & So war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15 Commun Wat Serv	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
41 Comstock Tun	⅞	⅞	¾
2 Cons Aircraft	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
26 Cons Cop Min	2½	2⅜	2⅜
4 Cons G & E Balt	87	87	87
†50 Cons Min Smelt Can	109	109	109
1 Cont G&E pr pf	102	102	102
†125 Cont Shares cvt pf	33¾	33¼	33¼
90 Cord Corp	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
1 Corroon & Rey	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Cor & Rey pf A	40	40	40
2 Crocker & Wheel	10½	10½	10½
D			
3 Dayton Airpl	1	1	1
1 Deere & Co	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
9 De Forest	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
2 Detroit Aircraft	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Douglas Airc	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Dresser Mfg A	33	33	33
1 Dresser Mfg B	21	21	21
8 Duquesne Gas	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
3 Durant Mot	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
E			
2 East Gas & Fuel	19	18½	19
7 East States Pow B	14⅛	14	14⅛
†200 East Gas&Fuel pf	92⅛	92	92
1 East Util Assoc cv	6	6	6
2 Eisler Elec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
160 El Bond & Sh	104	103⅛	104
1 El Pow Assoc	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10 El P&L opt war	21½	20⅞	21
2 Empire Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Emp G & F 8% pf	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
1 Evans Wallo Lead	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
F			
†20 Fapardo Sug	32	32	32
64 Ford Mot Can A	18⅛	18	18¼
17 Ford Mot Ltd	13⅛	13	13⅛
3 Foremost Dairy	¾	¾	¾
6 Fox Theater A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
G			
1 Garlock Pack	15½	15½	15½
1 Gen Alloys	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 Gen Avia Corp	7⅛	7	7
1 Gen Cable war N4N4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Gen Cap Corp	32	32	32
12 Gen Elec Ltd rct	10⅝	10½	10½
2 Gen Empire	17	17	17
6 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	8	7⅞	8
3 Glen Alden Coal	35⅞	35	35
1 Globe Underwrit	8¼	8¼	8¼
8 Goldman Sachs	7⅛	7	7
H			
2 Hamilton Gas vtc	5	5	5
3 Hap Candy St A	1⅛	1	1⅛
1 Holing Gold Min	8	8	8
†50 Horn & Hard pf	103½	103½	103⅞
6 Hudson Bay M&S	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
17 Hydro El Sec	20¾	20¼	20⅝
I			
3 Imp Oil Can	12¼	12	12¼
4 Ind Ter Ill A	12½	12½	12½
1 Ind Ter Ill B	12½	12½	12¼
3 Insull Util	31⅛	31	31
5 Insurance Sec	7	7	7
10 Intercon Petrol	½	½	½
30 Internat Pet	11½	11⅜	11½
2 Inter Util B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Inters Eq cv pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 Ital Superpow A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
K			
†50 KingsCounty Lt pf B	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
L			
1 Leonard Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
17 Lone Star Gas	17	16⅝	16⅝
1 Long Is Light	30	30	30
1 Louis L & E	1	1	1
M			
5 Magdalena Syn	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 Mass Util Asso	4¼	4¼	4¼
16 Mavis Bott rts	1-64	1-64	1-64
1 Mayflow Assoc	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
10 Mid West Util	18⅝	18½	18⅛
2 Midland Nat Gas A	⅞	⅞	⅞
8 Midland Steel	16	16	16
3 Midvale Co	55	55	55
†10 Minn Honey pf	86	86	86
4 Mo Kans Pipe L	6	5¾	6
2 Mock Judson Voehr	6⅝	6⅛	6¼
†25 Moh Hud 2 pf	104	104	104
8 Moss Gold Mines	⅝	⅝	⅝
N			
1 Nat Avia	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2 Nat Investors	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Nat Short T Sec A	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Nat Steel Car Corp	25	25	25
2 Newberry (J J) Co	24	24	24
2 New Bradford	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 New Eng Fuel	2	2	2
1 N Y Hond Rosar	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
50 N Y Tel 6½% pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
60 Niag Hud Pow	10½	10⅛	10⅛
2 Niag Shares Md	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Niles Bem Pond	17	17	17
5 Nipissing Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Noma Elec	5	5	5
2 Nordon Ltd	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Nor Am Avia A war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
2 Nor & Sou Am A	8	8	8
1 Nor European Oil	1	1	1
3 North States P A	135	135	135
1 Novadel Agene	46	46	46
O			
30 Ohio Cop	¼	¼	¼
†50 Okla G & E pf	106	106	106
1 Overseas Sec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
P			
5 Pacific West Oil	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
†450 Parker Rust-Proof	91	90	90½
6 Pennroad Corp	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 Pa Mex Fuel	10	10	10
2 Perryman Elec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Peo Lt Pow	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5 Phoenix Sec pf	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1 Pierce Governor	4½	4½	4½
10 Pilot Radio A	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞
3 Pitney Bowes	8	8	8
†150 Pitts Lake Er Ry	95	95	95
10 Premier Gold	¾	¾	¾
13 Prudential Invest	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
5 Pub Ut Hold war	¾	¾	¾
7 Pub Ut Hold xw	5	5	5
R			
1 Reliance Intl A	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Reybarn Inc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Rhode Is P Ser pf	28½	28½	28½
1 Rossia Intl	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
S			
7 St Regis Paper	13⅝	13⅛	13¼
8 Saxet Co	11	10¾	11
6 Segal Lock	5½	5⅝	5½
1 Seiberling Rub	6½	6⅛	6⅛
5 Selected Indust	3	3	3
1 Shenandoah	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Shenandoah pf	30½	30½	30½
1 South Cal Ed B pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
2 South Penn Oil	14¼	14	14⅛
1 Southeland Royalty	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9 Stand Mot	½	½	½
30 Stand Oil Ind	25¼	24⅞	24⅞
6 Stand Oil Ky	18¼	17⅛	17⅛
†50 Stand Oil of Ohio	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
1 Stand Oil of Ohio pf	105⅛	105½	105½
1 St Pow & Lt pf	99	99	99
2 Stinnes (Hugo)	4	4	4
3 Stutz Mot Am	23⅞	23	23
1 Sun Invest	4	4	4
4 Sunray Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8 Swift Int	36½	35⅛	35½
T			
1 Tampa El	47¼	47¼	47¼
4 Technicolor Inc	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
2 Teck Hugh Gold	8	7⅞	8
1 Thatcher Sec	2½	2½	2½
3 Transcont Air Tr	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
3 Trans Lux D Pic A	8	7⅞	7⅞
U			
4 Ungerleider Fin	28½	28	28
1 Union Am Invest	19	19	19
1 Unit Chem ptc pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
6 United Corp war	9¼	9	9
50 Unit Founders	6⅝	6?	6⅝
36 United Gas	7¼	7	7
3 United Gas war	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
30 Un Lt & Power A	22¼	21⅞	22¼
2 Un Lt & Pow B	60	59¾	60
1 Un Lt & Pow cv pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 U S & Int Sec	1½	1½	1½
2 U S & Int Sec pf	41¼	41	41
7 U S Elec Pow	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1 U S Foil B	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 U S Radio & Telev	20	20	20
1 United Stores vtc	1½	1½	1½
3 U S Stores	3¾	3½	3½
1 Utah Apex Mining	1	1	1
2 Utility Equities	5⅝	5½	5⅛
1 Utility Equities pf	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞
15 Util Pow & Lt	7⅝	7¼	7⅛
1 Util P&LtB ctf	22	22	22
V			
1 Util & Ind pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 Vacuum Oil	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
1 Van Camp Packing	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3 Vick Finance	6	6	6
W			
†75 Welch Grape (2g)	46	46	46
1 Winter Benjamin	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Woodley Petrol	2½	2½	2½

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
2 Am Com Pw 6s '40	72½	72	72
11 Am G&E 5s 2028	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Am El Pow 6s 1957	69	69	69
9 Am P&L 6s 2016	107¼	106⅝	106⅝
5 Am Rad 4½s '47	101	101	101
4 Am Roll M 4½s '33	97½	97⅛	97½
3 Am Seat 6s '36	66¼	66	66
21 Appalach Gas 6s '45	67½	61½	61½
8 Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	51⅝	51	51
1 Ark P&Lt 5s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
12 Asso Elec 4½s '53	91¼	91	91
3 AssoG&E 5½s'38inv ctf	70¼	70⅛	70⅛
1 Asso G&E 5s '50	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	82	82	82
9 Asso G&E 5s '68	70⅞	70⅛	70½
1 Asso G&E 4½s '48 xw	72	72	72
13 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	69⅞	69	69½
7 Asso Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	85	84⅝	84⅝
5 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	105½	105½	105½
4 Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
1 Birm Elec 4½s '68	94⅛	94⅛	94½
62 Bost & Me 4¾s 1961	94¾	94¼	94¼
5 Can N Ry Eq 4½s '56	100	100	100
3 Cent Ill P Ser4½sF'67	92¼	92¼	92¼
13 Caterp Trac 5s '35	99⅞	98⅛	98⅛
13 Cent P Ser 5½s '49	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛
2 Cent St El 5½s '54	66	66	66
11 Cent St El 5s '48	63⅝	63⅛	63½
6 Cent Ill El&G 5s '51	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
2 Cent St P&L 5½s '53	76	76	76
6 Cent P & L 5s '56	95⅛	95	95
3 Chic Dist El 5½s'35	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
345 Cities Ser 5s '50	70¼	69¼	70
3 Cities Ser Gas 5½s'42	73¾	73½	73½
4 Cities Ser G Pipe6s'43	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 Cities S P 5½s '52	79	79	79
5 Comwlth Edis4½s'56C	103	103	103
3 Cons G Ut 6½s '43 A	74	73	73
7 Cons G Ut 6s '43 A	72	71⅞	72
5 Cont G&El 5s '58 A	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞
2 Cudahy P 5½s '37	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
7 East Ut In 5s 54 A	62¼	62	62
9 El Pow&I 5s 2030	87⅞	87¾	87¾
19 Empire O&R 5½s '42	71¾	71½	71½
1 F'banks Morse 5s '42	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
10 Fed Water 5½s '54	74	70	71
10 Empire District 5s '52	95	95	95
17 Gatineau Pow 5s 56	89¾	89⅛	89⅛
1 Gatineau Pow 6s 41	86⅛	85⅝	86⅛
26 Geo Pow 5s 67	100⅝	100⅛	100¼
11 Gillette 5s 40	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛
2 Guar Inv 5s A 1948	56½	55	55
10 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 47	101⅝	101½	101¾
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s 37	103	102	102
1 Gulf St Ut 5s 66 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Hood Rub 7s 36	74	74	74
10 Ill Pow & L 5½ 54 B	103¼	103	103
1 Ill Pow & Lt 5s C 56	97	97	97
8 Insull Util Inv 6s 40 B	82⅝	81¼	81¼
2 Inter Pow 6s 48 A ww	54	54	54
1 Inters Pow 5s 57	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
2 Iowa-Neb L&P 5s 57	94	94	94
3 Kimberly Clark 5s A 43	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
10 Kop Gas & C 5½s 50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Kop Gas & C 5s 47	101½	101½	101½
2 Kresge 5s 45	101½	101½	101½
5 Lehigh P S 6s 2026 A	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
2 Louis P & L 5s 57	101	101	101
3 Mass Gas 5s '55	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Mass Utils 5s A '49	94	94	94
7 Mi West Util 5s '33	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
7 Milw El Ry&L 5s '71	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	104	104	104
2 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	93	93	93
4 Miss P&Lt Co 5s '57	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Mont LH&P 5s '51 A	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Mont LH&P 5s B '70	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Narragansett 5s '57	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
18 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	70	69⅞	69⅞
140 Nat Steel 5s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Nevada Cal El 5s '56	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
8 New Eng G&E 5s '50	90½	90	90½
1 N E Gas&El 5s '48	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4 N E Gas&El 5s '47	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
10 N Y Pw & Lt 4½s '67	98¼	98	98¼
5 Nor OhP&L 5½s '51	103⅝	103½	103⅝
8 Nor State Pw 5½s '40	102	102	102
5 Ohio Edison 5s '60	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
1 Okla G & E 5s '50	103	103	103
7 Oswego Riv Pw 6s '31	101	101	101
6 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Pac P&L 5s '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Pac West Oil 6½s '43	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
6 Penn Cen P&L4½s'77	95⅛	95	95
51 Penn P&Lt 4½s '81	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
2 Penn Wat&P 4½s 68B	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 Peop L&P 5s '79 ww	69	67	69
2 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s'78D	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Pub S N Ill 4½s F1981	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
1 Pug So P&L 5s '50 C	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Reliance Mang 5s '54A	78	78	78
1 Roch Cent P 5s '53	72	72	72
1 StL O&Coke 6s '47	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 San Ant P S 5s '58 B	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
16 Saxet Corp 6s '45 A	98⅛	98	98
3 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	98	98	98
10 Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	98	98	98
1 Shawing W&P 5s '70C	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Snider Pack 6s '32	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
11 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6 So Cal Gas 4½s 1961	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 So Cal Gas 5s '37	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 Southn Nat Gas 6s '44	75	75	75
1 Sowat Dairy 6½s'38ww	63	63	63
2 Souwest Nat G 6s '45	80	80	80
5 Stand G&E 6s '35	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	100	100	100
2 Stand P&Lt 6s'57	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Stutz Mot 7½s'37	70	70	70
3 Stand Tel 5½sA 1943	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Sun Oil 5½s'39	101	101	101
5 Sun Pipe Line 5s 1940	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Tenn Pub Serv 5s'70	97¼	97⅛	97⅛
8 Tex El Serv 5s'60	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Tex Gas Util 6s'45	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
14 Tri Util 5s'79	44	42	42
36 Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Un Lt & P 6s'75	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
5 Un Lght&Ry 5½s'52	89	89	89
1 Un Lt&Ry 5s'32	101⅛	101⅛	101½
1 U S Rub 6s'33	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
5 Utah Pow&Lt 4½s'44	96½	96½	96½
7 Vanadium Corp 5s'41	90⅛	90	90
2 Virg Pub Ser 5sB 1950	90⅛	90¼	90¼
5 Virg Pub Serv 6s'46	92	92	92
4 Virg Pub Ser 5½s'46 A	98	98	98
3 Waldorf Ast 7s'54	67⅝	67	67
3 Ward Bak 6s'37	102	102	102
2 Warren Bros 6s'41	93	92⅛	92¼
13 West Tex Util 5s'57A	89	88⅞	89
3 Wisc P&L 5s'56 E	102½	102½	102½

(CURB FOREIGN BONDS)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Bogota Mtg Bk 7s 47	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
1 Bogota Mtg Bk 7s'47 n	60	60	60
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
7 Danish Con 5½s 55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Danzig Port 6½s 52	77	77	77
3 Europ Elec 6½s '65 xw	77	77	77
2 Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	88¾	88⅜	88⅜
1 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	90	90	90
7 Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	88⅛	87½	87½
3 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	77	77⅛	77⅞
2 Hamburg El 7s '35	100	100	100
1 Isarco Hyd El 7s 52	85	85	85
3 It Sup P 6s '63 A xw	66	66	66
1 Medellin Col 7s 51	73	73	73
1 Mendoza Pr 7½s 51	56	56	56
3 Ruhr Housing 6½s 58	73	73	73
2 Russ 6½s 21	2½	2½	2½
11 Saxon Pub Wks 5s 32	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
7 Stinnes 7s 4½s xw	74	73⅝	73⅝
3 Terni Elec 6½s 53	81	81	81
1 Tiets 7½s 46 xw	95	95	95
1 Unit Elec Serv 7s 56	92	92	92
4 Unit El Serv 7s 56 xw	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛

†Actual Sales. A—Plus extra. B—Plus 10% in stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

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North American Co.
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
Public Service Corp. of N. J.
So. California Edison Co., Ltd.

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New York Central R. R. Co.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
Union Pacific R. R. Co.

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Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)

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Allied Chem. & Dye Corp.
American Can Co.
American Smelting & Refining Co.
American Tobacco Co. B
The Borden Co.
Corn Products Ref. Co.
Drug, Inc.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Eastman Kodak Co.
General Electric Co.
General Foods Corp.
General Motors Corp.
Int. Business Machines Corp.
International Harvester Co.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. B
National Biscuit Company
Otis Elevator Co.
Paramount Publix Corp.
Sears, Roebuck & Company
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.
U. S. Steel Corp.
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RAIN SLOWS UP BALL PRACTICE

Students at Idaho Have to Be Taught the Game of Baseball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Ida., April 29—Entering its schedule of 16 Pacific Coast Conference baseball games in less than a month, University of Idaho has rather meager prospects of distinguishing itself. An unusually long rainy spell and the lack of facilities for indoor practice have conspired to aggravate the natural handicap under which Idaho labors.

"It is surprising that we have to teach American young men to play the national game," declares Richard Fox, coach of baseball, "but it is a sad fact. Very few Idaho high schools attempt to play baseball, because the spring rains do not let up until a few weeks before commencement.

"In the middle West and in the East, sandlot baseball is the chief pastime of boys; they learn the game by themselves. They don't need to be taught what to do in the emergencies of the game—they act quickly and naturally. In Idaho, however, baseball is not a major interest of boys. The mountains, the forests, the streams, the desert country appeal more than sandlot ball games."

Five Pitchers

In only one department of the game does Coach Fox have considerable material—pitching. He has five pitchers, and they are all good. The difficulty in building a baseball team at Idaho is the necessity for teaching the fundamentals which really should be "second nature."

In the preliminary series of games with Whitman College of Walla Walla, and with the Booster Club team of Spokane, Idaho's weakness seemed to lie in the outfield and in base running. Whitman College won four out of the five games, and the Boosters won both games against Idaho.

In batting, Idaho shows considerable strength, and the infield work, on the whole, indicates that the team may develop quickly after it enters its Conference schedule. The outfield has been weakened by the ineligibility of Hugh J. Duffy '32, Jerome, Ida., but his place may be filled effectively.

Right and Left Handers

The pitching staff is headed by Clive J. Lindsay '31, Hazelton, Ida.; Harold J. Jacobs '32, Moscow, Ida.; Arthur E. Spaugy '33, Nampa, Ida.; Otto Lichti '31, Upland, Calif., and Harry E. Daubert '31, Reubens. Lindsay and Jacobs will see more action than the others; both are right-handed. Daubert, a senior, has not reported for baseball before. He is a left-hander, and shows considerable ability. Harold R. Sherry '32, Hailey, Ida., is another left-handed candidate who will be given a chance. Dan E. Lacy '33, Buhl, Ida., completes the pitching staff.

In William H. Schutte '33, San Diego, Calif., Coach Fox has a capable reliable catcher. His understudy, Harold F. Drysdale '33, New Plymouth, Ida., is a valuable relief man.

The bases will be covered by Clyde W. Raidy '31, Pocatello, first base; Jack C. Lee '32, Lewiston, Ida., second base; and Carl Kyselka '31, Nespe'm, Wash., third base. Norman John Sather '33, Kellogg, Ida., seems to have the best prospects at shortstop.

Other Infielders

Other infield candidates are Afton Barrett '33, Pocatello, first base; Alenson Heath Wicks '33, Spokane, shortstop, and Lafayette D. McCrory '33, Kellogg, Ida.

Two players from last year's squad seem to have the edge in the outfield, although no position is settled. Elmer H. Johnson '31, Harvard, Ida., and John R. Corkery '32, Spokane, are the experienced men.

Other candidates include John F. Hayden '33, Genesee, Ida.; Alvan J. Jacobson '33, Emmett, Ida.; Cecil E. Shawyer '33, Jerome, Ida., and Carl B. Yanik '32, Boise.

Kenneth M. [illegible]ert '31, Meridian, Ida., is student manager of the team.

Washington, Washington State, and Oregon State College seem to have the best prospects in the Northwest this season. Washington State, Idaho's next-door neighbor, has been making the most of the advantage which its new field house gives.

Idaho's schedule opens with a journey to the coast, during which the Vandals will play six games in seven days. They meet University of Oregon at Eugene April 29 and 30, Oregon State at Corvallis, May 1 and 2, and University of Washington at Seattle on May 4 and 5.

The other 10 games will be played in Moscow and Pullman. On May 11 Idaho travels 10 miles to meet Washington State at Pullman, Wash.; the next day the two teams meet in Moscow.

Idaho is host to Oregon State on May 15 and 16, and to Oregon on May 18 and 19. Then Washington State becomes host on May 23 and guest the next day.

Two home games with University of Washington complete the schedule on May 27 and 28.

PURDUE ERRORS AID INDIANA TO WIN, 3-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 29—Purdue University's defense went to pieces here yesterday afternoon as Indiana defeated the Old Gold and Black nine, 3 to 1. J. E. Palo '32 pitched an excellent game for Purdue, allowing only seven scattered hits and striking out nine men, but five costly errors kept him in trouble.

In addition to turning an excellent performance on the mound, Palo captured the batting honors of the day with three hits, one of them a double. Two errors in the fifth inning accounted for Indiana's victory margin. It was the first Conference game of the season for Purdue. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Indiana	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—	3	7	2
Purdue	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	8	5

Batteries—Veller, Gatti and Rea for Indiana; Palo and Duff for Purdue. Umpires—C. Jensen and O. Jensen.

Hard-Hitting Outfielder

G. W. HAAS
Philadelphia Athletics

PICK-UPS

Although his brilliance is dimmed by the presence of such stars as Simmons, Foxx, Cochrane, Earnshaw and Grove, George Haas, center fielder of the A's, is one of the leading outfielders in baseball. The official averages of 1930 reveal that he batted only .299 in 132 games. But in those 132 contests he batted in 68 runs and scored 91 himself. His hitting is always timely. His fielding can be placed on a par with any outfielder in either the American or National League. The Athletics purchased him from the Atlanta club of the Southern Association in 1928 and he has been Connie Mack's regular center fielder since the latter part of that season. His best year was in 1929, the year the Athletics defeated the Chicago Cubs in the World Series, when he batted .313. As long as Haas continues to take base hits away from opponents in his center-field position, it will be hard for either veteran or recruit to oust him.

Virgil Davis, the big catcher of the Phillies, who is leading the National League in batting, strange to relate, has driven in only one run in 10 games. He is still hitting No. 8 in the lineup, which explains the scant number of men he has driven across the plate.

One of the most promising college players in the country is Bob McNamara of New York University. This Wellesley (Mass.) youth is generally a pitcher, but when he is not in the box, a place is found in the outfield for him because of his batting. Probably his most noteworthy performance this season was when he held Holy Cross to one hit and shut them out.

Most baseball fans can recall, how, in 1914, with only a fair team, including three good pitchers, the Boston Braves won a National League pennant and then took four straight from the Philadelphia Athletics in the October classic. Rabbit Maranville, at present the "spark plug" of the Boston club, was a member of that 1914 championship team. Harry Seibold, Ed Brandt and Tom Zachary have proven to be the "Big Three" of the Braves so far this season. The Boston team may not win a pennant; but it will be on the doorstep when the curtain falls at the close of the present season.

By a strange coincidence, the three leading batters in the National League, including games of April 28, were at one time members of the St. Louis Cardinals. Virgil Davis, the leader, and now the first-string receiver of the Phillies, spent some time with the Cards in 1928, before going to his present team in a trade, which gave the champions Jimmy Wilson. Rogers Hornsby, now manager of the Cubs, spent most of his early baseball years with the Cardinals and managed them to their first National League pennant in 1926. Wally Roettger, a Cincinnati outfielder, came up to the Cards in 1927 from Houston. He is batting close behind Hornsby.

Joe McCarthy seems unable to keep his regular lineup intact, although it is not his fault. While manager of the Cubs last season, he had a team that should have had little difficulty in capturing the pennant; yet mishaps kept several of his stars out of the game at one time or another. Hornsby was out most of the year. Now, as leader of the Yankees, he is again losing his regulars. First, Babe Ruth was forced out, and then Dusty Cooke, two of his first-string outfielders.

It seems that now the Yankees are having their siege of "dumb" baseball on the bases. Last year it was the Robins.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS HOSEI AT BASEBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 29—University of Michigan defeated Hosei University, 12 to 5, in a baseball game here yesterday. The Japanese visitors gained a lead of 5 to 0 in the first 3½ innings, but the Wolverines rallied with two runs in the their half of the fourth and followed in the next inning with nine runs. E. V. Compton '31, veteran Michigan pitcher, worked the last four innings and held the Japs hitless, striking out six. Fujii, rightfielder; Yano, first baseman, and Takeda, centerfielder and leadoff man did the best hitting for the visitors. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Michigan	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	1	x	—	12	9	2
Hosei	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—	5	5	9

Batteries—Bartholomew, McNeal, Compton and Diffley; Wakabayashi, Suzuki and Kura.

PONZI HOLDS LEAD

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia star, held his lead in the all-star pocket billiard tournament in progress here by defeating Arthur Woods of Pawtucket, R. I., 125 to 12, in last night's match. Ponzi had runs of 50-75 to win his fourth victory in five starts. Woods won his afternoon game against Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn, 125 to 117, in 10 rounds. It was announced that E. Ralph Greenleaf, former champion, had been forced to retire from the tournament. All games he has played will be thrown out and the remaining five contestants will play three times around.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	7	4	.636
Montreal	7	4	.636
Buffalo	7	4	.636
Rochester	6	4	.600
Toronto	7	5	.583
Jersey City	5	7	.417
Newark	4	7	.364
Reading	1	9	.100

RESULTS APRIL 28

Buffalo 12, Jersey City 7.
Montreal 7, Newark 1.
Rochester 10, Reading 9.
Toronto 6, Baltimore 5.

CARDINALS PURCHASE BENES

ST. LOUIS, April 29 (AP)—Joe Benes, an infielder, has been purchased by the Cardinals from the Columbus Club of the American Associatioon and will be used as utility infielder, and Eddie Delker has been sent to Columbus, Branch Rickey, vice-president of the Cardinals, announced yesterday. Benes formerly played shortstop for Baltimore and Columbus.

N. Y. U. SWIMMING CAPTAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 29—J. Russell McShane '32 has bmeen elected captain of the New York University swimming team for the 1931-32 season. The captain-elect has been competing for N. Y. U. as a sprint swimmer, and also swims on the relay team. Next year's varsity team will be managed by Sam Polakoff.

GRANT DEFEATS HINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 29—Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., both students of the University of North Carolina, in the final for the North Carolina intercollegiate singles tennis title here yesterday, 6—2, 6—4, 8—10, 6—4.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Haverford 72½, Delaware 53½

OREGON STATE HAS PROBLEMS

Track Team Prospects Appear None Too Good as Season Opening Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., April 29—Losses due to graduation, withdrawals from school, and a cold, wet spring for conditioning men make prospects for a successful track season at Oregon State College none too bright. Coach R. W. Newman is basing most of his hopes for a mediocre year on a group of outstanding sophomores untried in Conference competition.

If all the elegible men were available for the spring schedule, Newman would have few difficulties. The withdrawal from school of R. P. Rust '33 and William Head '32 took from the squad two of the best dash men in school. Rust, on his showing last year in freshman competition, was being counted on as a sure point winner in both sprints and in some of the weight events. The latest setback was the decision of W. W. McKalip '31, veteran running broad jumper, to give up track this year.

Coach Newman is counting for much of his strength in a group of excellent hurdlers, consisting of M. F. Dunkin '33, K. S. Martin '31, J. L. DuFrane '31 and Robert W. Prentiss '32. Dunkin, only a sophomore, is rated as one of the outstanding hurdlers on the Pacific coast and is looked to to add many points to the Oregon State total in both the high and low events. In a recent all-college meet he tied with Martin in the high hurdles, running the event in 15 seconds to break a college record which had stood for 16 years. He also captured the low hurdles in the good time of 26.2s. Martin, DuFrane and Prentiss, all letter winners last year, were consistent point winners in all the meets.

Broad Jump Prospects

The loss of McKalip in the broad jump leaves Millard Rodman '32 as the only experienced man in this event. Daniel Beatty '33 looks like the best prospect among the newcomers. Darwin Woodcock '33 and Martin Sheythe '33 are possibilities.

Rodman is also turning in the most height in the running high jump but is not going sufficiently over the six-foot mark to be a consistent first-place winner. R. W. Lyman '32 and Dunkin, the sophomore hurdler, are still under the six-foot mark but will improve with regular work.

The only pole vaulter of prominence now is Lyman. He is dependable but cannot soar high enough for a first in conference meets. Other candidates are W. R. Coleman '33 and Morris Smith '33.

The weight events are much more encouraging than the jumps. Gilbert Bergenson '32, a 6ft. 6in. man and a letter winner last year, is showing great improvement in the shot and discus over last year. Newman believes he has the makings of a great weight man when he overcomes his awkwardness. E. H. Davis '33 is pushing Bergenson in these two events and is the best javelin man on the squad. The latest find in the weight events is Frank Little '33, varsity fullback, who came out for the first time in the all-college meet and tossed the discus 139ft. 5in. to win the event.

Sprints Seem Weak

The sprints appear to be the weak spot of the team. G. K. Peterson '32 is the only letterman back for the 100-yard dash and W. D. Kirk '32 is trying to handle both the 220 and 440 races. J. T. Keeler '33 and Pierre Bowman '33 may develop into some assistance in the dashes and Ronald Johnson '31 will aid Kirk in the quarter. A. K. Milton '32 and William Mullin '32 are the best of a mediocre group of half-milers. Tom Cantine '32 is back in school this year to take care of the mile and will be assisted by J. H. Chatterton '32.

H. E. Smith '33, a junior college transfer from California, is giving the two-year veteran, Kenneth Chapson '31, a hard battle for the position of leading two-miler of the squad. In the all-college meet Smith nosed out Chapson by inches in a great race.

This week will find the college team pitted against the University of Oregon in the annual dual relay meet. The dearth of dash and middle distance men makes it look like a victory for the university. The remainder of the schedule follows:

May 8—University of Washington, at Corvallis; 16—Washington State College, at Pullman; 23—University of Oregon, at Eugene; 29-30—Pacific Northwest Conference, at Eugene.

KASHDAN GAINS ON LEADER

NEW YORK, April 29 (AP)—Isaac Kashdan of New York drew up close behind Jose R. Capablanca, Cuban expert and leader in the International Chess Masters' tournament last night, as he won his eighth round match from Maurice Fox of Montreal in 36 moves, while Capablanca and Edward Lasker of New York failed to complete their game within the five-hour time limit. Capablanca was a pawn to the good when the match was adjourned after 42 moves, but Lasker had a chance to gain a draw. Two other eighth round matches were completed and two were adjourned. Israel Horowitz, New York, defeated Alexander Kevitz, New York, in 22 moves, and Frank J. Marshall, New York, defeated Arthur W. Duke, Portland, Ore., in 23 moves. The adjourned games were I. S. Turover, Washington, vs. Abraham Kupchick, New York, and A. E. Santasiere, New York, vs. Herman Steiner, New York.

HUNT LEAVING CARLETON

NORTHFIELD, Minn., April 29 (AP)—Resignation of Claude J. Hunt, athletic director and head football coach at Carleton College for 15 years, was announced yesterday by President Donald J. Cowling. Hunt, who will leave Aug. 1, will go into business.

CREW CAPTAIN ELECTED

Harper Woodward '31 was elected captain of the Harvard 150-pound varsity crew yesterday. Woodward, who prepared at St. Paul's, lives in Rochester, N. Y.

Royal and Ancient Bans Concave Club

By the Associated Press

London, April 29

THE committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, which is the ruling body of British golf, decided yesterday to ban the use of the concave type of golf club which American Walker Cup players and professionals introduced in 1930. The club, known and ruled out in America under the name of a sand wedge, has been called a "skoogee" here.

Perkins Is Hard Pressed by Corwin

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 29 (AP)—T. Philip Perkins, former British amateur champion and low medalist in the Old Dominion golf tournament, was pressed hard in his first match yesterday by Samuel E. Corwin of The Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, winning 2 and 1 on the seventeenth green.

M. H. Wheeler, Augusta, Me., defeated A. L. Dollins of Covington, Va., 6 and 5.

Billy Howell of Richmond, middle Atlantic champion, who had trouble with the wind in the qualifying round, was in form yesterday, and shot a fine 75 to defeat Jack Guggenheim of San Antonio, 6 and 5.

C. W. Timpson, club champion of the Rockaway Hunt Club, won his way into the second round with a 4 and 3 victory over a fellow clubmate, Harry S. Sturgis, Fay Ingalls of Hot Springs, played mid-season golf to defeat C. H. McMillan of St. Louis, 7 and 6. The summary:

OLD DOMINION GOLF TOURNAMENT
First Round

C. G. Littrell of Chicago, defeated J. M. Robeson of Chicago, 1 up.
E. H. Bobbitt of Hot Springs, won from E. R. Scales of Louisville, Ky., 5 and 4.
W. Donham, of Montclair, N. J., defeated Dr. Charles S. Grosso, of Covington, Va., 6 and 5.
T. Philip Perkins, Fox Hills Golf Club, defeated Samuel E. Corwin, the Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, 2 and 1.
M. H. Wheeler, Augusta, Me., defeated A. L. Dollins, Covington, Va., 6 and 5.
Billy Howell, Richmond, defeated Jack Guggenheim, San Antonio, 6 and 5.
C. W. Timpson, Rockaway Hunt Club, defeated Harry S. Sturgis, Rockaway Hunt Club, 4 and 3.
Fay Ingalls, Hot Springs, defeated C. H. McMillan, St. Louis, 7 and 6.

GATES, P.G.A., DENIES MEMBERSHIP LIMIT

CHICAGO, April 29 (AP)—The Professional Golfers' Association has no intention to limit its membership to pros, who repair clubs and teach the game, Albert R. Gates, business administrator for the golf group, said today.

Gates also denied reports that the playing professionals planned to withdraw from the P. G. A. and establish an organization for themselves.

"These reports are without foundation," Gates said. "I may have said that the playing professionals constitute about 10 per cent of our membership, but I never said that our organization did not care anything about the playing pro. The playing pros are coöperating with us to the best of their ability, and are not planning to withdraw their memberships."

Some criticism was leveled at the P. G. A. recently when it announced that no golfer would be admitted to membership until he had served as an apprentice to club making, repairing and teaching for two years. Virtually all of the big money-winning players, however, have served two years or more in that capacity and are accepted members in the association.

OVER the NET

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S representatives made a successful tennis tour of South Africa recently, winning six, losing one and drawing three of the 10-match series. Pavel Macenauer showed the best form, winning nine of his 12 singles, while Jan Kozeluh, brother of Karel B. Kozeluh, professional star, now touring North America with Tilden and company, won six of his 13 matches. Kozeluh and Macenauer were the most successful pair in doubles. Soyka and Marselek were the other two members of the team.

O. D. Rasmussen gives an interesting account of the game of tennis in China in the April 11 issue of the English magazine, Lawn Tennis and Badminton. Mr. Rasmussen describes the growth of the game in that country in the last five years as phenomenal, and comparable only to the situation in France after that country first won the Davis Cup, and says the causes are almost identical. The Chinese won, in 1928, for the first time since its inception in 1909, the Far Eastern Olympic lawn tennis championships, defeating the Japanese who held the titles for many years. Lawn Tennis and Badminton in another column says Mr. Rasmussen is well qualified to comment on his subject in view of his 20 years' residence in China. During his stay there, Rasmussen has won at one time or another all three titles of the treaty ports and beat all comers in the Taggart Cup matches in 1926. He also won the doubles championship of Shanghai in the years 1927 and 1928.

APPROVE DARTMOUTH-STANFORD GAME

Dartmouth and Stanford will play their game at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, this fall, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston has granted full permission and the Boston College Alumni Association has withdrawn its objection. The issue was definitely settled yesterday when, following a luncheon at the Harvard Club with William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard; Harry R. Heneage, graduate manager of athletics at Dartmouth, and E. A. McLaughlin Jr., president of the B. C. Alumni attending, the latter wrote the Mayor requesting him to withdraw his objections since the alumni thought it would be unfair to deprive football fans of the opportunity to see the intersectional game, and the Mayor, in turn, wrote Bingham granting permission to play the contest as scheduled.

CARDINALS TIE WITH CHICAGO

Hold First Place Together in National League—Braves Third

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	7	3	.700
St. Louis	7	3	.700
Boston	9	4	.692
New York	8	4	.667
Philadelphia	5	6	.455
Pittsburgh	5	7	.417
Brooklyn	2	10	.167
Cincinnati	1	7	.125

RESULTS APRIL 28

Philadelphia 9, Boston 8.
New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago at Cincinnati—postponed.

The ever-changing leadership in the National League was changed again on Tuesday, when the Boston Braves, who were in first place yesterday, dropped back to third when Philadelphia defeated them, 9 to 8. The St. Louis Cardinals, last year's champions, went into a tie for first by taking an 8-to-2 victory from Pittsburgh. The Chicago Cubs, idle for the second day, are also even with the Cardinals. Cincinnati was the other club which did not play on Tuesday. In the remaining contest, New York took a firmer grip on fourth place by winning from Brooklyn, 3 to 2.

The Phillies stopped the Braves in one of those "freakish" games in which anything can happen. Burt Shotton, Philadelphia manager, sent four pitchers into the contest, Jim Elliott, the last to enter the box, being the winner. Bill McKechnie used three pitchers, Cantwell, Frankhouse and Cunningham working in that order. Boston made three errors, the Phillies two. Virgil Davis, the veteran Phillie catcher, who is leading the league in batting at present, led the attack for the winners with two doubles and a single. The real batting star of the game, however, was Rabbit Maranville, Boston shortstop, who drove out three doubles in four times up. Friberg and Koster hit triples for the Phillies.

Burleigh Grimes, the veteran spitball pitcher of the champions, kept nine Pirate hits well scattered and won his third triumph of the season. The Cardinals were held to five hits by three Pittsburgh pitchers, but two errors by the losers aided in scoring eight runs. Pirate pitchers also gave eight bases on balls. Charlie Wood, a recruit left-hander, started for the Pirates and was touched for all five hits during the first five innings. Spencer and Grant, who finished the game, did not allow a hit. Jim Bottomley for the Cardinals and Ed Phillips for the Pirates hit homers. Phillips also hit two singles.

Although the Giants made only four hits to 11 for the Robins, they made them in the pinches. Clarence Mitchell, one of the few spitballers left in baseball, went the route for the New Yorkers and was especially effective with men on base. The only extra-base hit of the game, a triple, was made by Travis Jackson, Giant shortstop, who drove in one of his team's runs and scored another. Watson Clark, star left-hander, pitched for the Robins and ordinarily would have won. Hughie Critz made two of New York's four hits. Thompson and Bissonette each made three hits for the Robins. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	9	16	2
Boston	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	8	11	3

Batteries—H. Elliott, Watt, Dudley, J. Elliott and Davis; Cantwell, Frankhouse, Cunningham and Spohrer, Cronin. Winning pitcher—J. Elliott. Losing pitcher—Cunningham. Umpires—Morgan, Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—2h. 25m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	x	—	8	5	4
Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	9	2

Batteries—Grimes and Wilson; Wood, Spencer, Grant and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Wood. Umpires—Jorda, Stark and Klem. Time—1h. 57m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
New York	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	—	3	4	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	2	11	1

Batteries—Mitchell and Hogan; Clark and Lopez. Umpires—Clarke, Rigler and Pfirman. Time—1h. 47m.

METROPOLITAN GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABSECON, N. J., April 29—The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association tournament opened here yesterday, but strong and tricky winds playing havoc with the scoring over the Seaview Golf Club course. Mrs. B. W. Briggs of Pelham Country Club conquered the elements with an 83 to take the lead. Mrs. Briggs and Catherine Singer, Westchester Country Club, were the only two contestants who shot under 90. Miss Singer turned in an 87. Agnes Christy, Country Club at Atlantic City, scored low net for the opening day with a 78. She grossed 93 with a 15-stroke handicap.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Ball Teachers 3, Valparaiso 2.
Boston 7, Rhode Island 1.
Bowdoin 9, Mass Aggies 4.
Clark 14, Wesleyan 8.
Colby 9, Harvard 7.
Fordham 7, Yale 5.
Georgetown 9, Temple 8.
Illinois (R.) 9, Lake Forest 2.
Indiana 3, Purdue 1.
Kansas 4, Kansas State 3.
Macomb Teachers 2, Knox 1.
Michigan 12, Hosei 5.
Millsaps 7, Birmingham Southern 5.
Newport T. S. 17, St. Bonaventure 16.
Ursinus 8, Lebanon Valley 7.
Virginia 6, N. C. State 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	9	5	.643
Atlanta	8	5	.615
Memphis	9	6	.600
Little Rock	7	6	.538
Chattanooga	6	8	.429
Mobile	6	9	.400
New Orleans	5	8	.385
Nashville	5	8	.385

RESULTS APRIL 28

Atlanta 6, New Orleans 1.
Mobile 1, Birmingham 0.
Memphis 1, Chattanooga 0.
Little Rock 9, Nashville 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	11	8	.579
Sacramento	12	9	.571
Hollywood	11	11	.500
Portland	11	11	.500
Oakland	9	9	.500
Missions	10	12	.455
San Francisco	9	11	.450
Seattle	9	13	.409

RESULTS APRIL 28

Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 5.
Seattle 8, Hollywood 3.
Portland 2, Missions 0.

PLANSKY WINS TITLE

George Plansky, Boston, New England A. A. A. U. outdoor handball champion, Tuesday night captured the indoor title when he defeated Morris Rubin of the Y. M. C. U. in the final match of the title tournament played at the Paris Street Gymnasium, East Boston, 21—20, 21—15.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Boston 7, Boston College 2.
Princeton 9, Lafayette 0.

BY-PLAYS

HOW LONG BEFORE THEY MEET AGAIN?

FOR several months the five greatest golf trophies in the world have been getting acquainted with each other at the Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga., as the result of the brilliant individual efforts of "Bobby" Jones in 1930; but now this acquaintanceship is broken up, and in a short while it is very probable that instead of all five being together, all five will be scattered over different parts of the world. The British amateur and open trophies have already departed for their native heath, and there are many who are freely predicting that, with Jones out of the game, they will probably enjoy a year's residence at home. The United States amateur and open as well as the Walker Cup are still peacefully reposing at the A. A. C., but they soon will depart for new homes. This has been the first time that all five of these trophies have been under one roof, and it would indeed be a rash predicter who would attempt to say when they will again be together.

NEW ZEALAND CRICKETERS ALLOTTED TEST MATCH THIS YEAR

The second cricket side that New Zealand has sent to England has been chosen, and will soon be playing matches there. The first side visited England in 1927, and created a very favorable impression by its attractive batting. Players were not afraid to hit hard and score quickly. The tour was somewhat experimental, so no test matches were included in the program; but the side was considered to have done so well against the counties that this year a test match has been allotted to the visitors, and the program generally has been made harder. Members of Gilligan's English side that visited New Zealand in the season of 1929-30 gave the New Zealand cricket authorities some valuable advice about the selection of this year's team. Fourteen players make up the squad, including several members of the 1927 side. T. C. Lowry, ex-captain of a Cambridge University eleven, who led the side in 1927 and captained New Zealand in test matches against Gilligan's men, is captain of the team and manager of the tour. The side is considered to be strong in batting and stronger in both bowling and fielding than the 1927 team. As poor fielding cost the former team dearly, it is hoped that there will be an improvement in this respect.

A PECULIARITY OF THE COLLEGE SWIMMING SEASON

One of the peculiar features of the intercollegiate swimming season in the eastern part of the United States this past winter is to be found in the fact that, while the Yale team cleaned up all opposition as a team, it failed to win a single first place in the individual championship events, while Harvard, which was submerged in its dual meet with Yale to the tune of 50 points to 12, won an individual championship title. This is really nothing more than again proving the great all-round strength of Yale swimming teams.

SHOULD BE PRETTY WELL "FED UP" ON FOOTBALL

During their spring practice candidates for the Yale varsity football team were given dinners by Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, the Elis' head coach, at which plans for next fall were discussed, and it would seem as if the candidates should be pretty well fed up on football when they report Sept. 15 next.

INDIANS WIN IN 10 INNINGS

Yankees-Senators Play 14-Inning Tie—Chicago Bests Detroit

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	8	3	.727
New York	7	5	.583
Washington	7	5	.583
Detroit	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
Chicago	4	6	.400
St. Louis	3	6	.333
Boston	3	7	.300

RESULTS APRIL 28

Washington 7, New York 7 (14 innings).
Cleveland 10, St. Louis 9.
Chicago 6, Detroit 5.
Philadelphia at Boston—Cold weather.

Cleveland strengthened its hold on first place in the American League race on Tuesday by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 10 to 9, in 10 innings. Washington and New York managed to increase only their batting averages, as they played a 7-to-7 tie in 14 innings. The Chicago White Sox won their fourth game of the season by defeating Detroit, 6 to 5. The Philadelphia at Boston contest was postponed because of poor weather conditions.

In a game which ended with plenty of scoring, the Indians opened their home season by winning from St. Louis. Going into the ninth inning Cleveland was leading by 6 to 1, but the Browns came back with eight runs in the first of the ninth, to take the lead, 9 to 6. In the last of the ninth, the Indians put across three runs to tie the score and then won in the tenth. Each team made 16 hits, a homer by Bib Falk, Cleveland right fielder, being the longest drive. Johnny Hodapp made four hits in six times at bat for the winners. Falk made three out of six. Storti's triple and two singles were the best for the Browns.

At Washington, the Yankees had the game apparently won in the first of the ninth by scoring twice, to take the lead, 7 to 4. The Senators, however, rallied for three runs to tie the score at 7 to 7, and that is the way the game ended in the fourteenth. The New York lineup was shaken up considerably, as Ruth and Cooke, two outfielders, were unable to play. Combs was in center field, with Chapman, an infielder, in right, and Fred Walker, a young recruit recalled from Birmingham, in left. Walker, Lazzeri and Reese each made three hits for the Yankees. Sam West had four out of seven for the Senators.

A home run by Cissell in the seventh inning enabled Pat Caraway, White Sox left-hander to win his second game of the season. The score was tied going into the last half of the seventh, but Cissell's timely drive clinched the victory. The second baseman also connected with two doubles, and in all drove in three runs and scored another himself. Dale Alexander hit two doubles and a single for the Tigers. Vic Sorrell worked six innings for Detroit and was followed by George Uhle. The latter was charged with the defeat. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		R	H	E
Cleveland	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	—	10	16	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	—	9	16	5

Batteries—Brown, Hudlin, Miller and Sewell; Blaeholder, Kimsey and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Miller. Losing pitcher—Kimsey. Umpires—Hildebrand, Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 40m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		R	H	E
Wash.	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—	7	17	4
N. Y.	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	7	16	1

Batteries—Jones, Marberry, Fischer and Spencer; Sherid, Gomez and Dickey. Umpires—McGowan, Van Graflan and Connolly. Time—3h. 46m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	x	—	6	11	2
Detroit	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	5	11	0

Batteries—Caraway and Tate; Sorrell, Uhle and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Uhle. Umpires—Ormsby, Nallin and Owens. Time—2h. 10m.

Revival of Canoe Racing Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Howard E. Coffin, who owns large interests on Sea Island Beach, and who is doing as much as any one individual to build up that section of the State, proposes a revival of canoe racing along the waters of South Georgia.

Mr. Coffin proposes races in old-fashioned dug-outs such as the Indians used, and which were also employed in "befo' de wah" days by the rich planters of the Georgia and Carolina coasts. And he wants them manned with coast Negroes who were once among the best skilled oarsmen in the country.

These crew races were at one time one of the most colorful sports of plantation life in the South, says Mr. Coffin, and he sees no reason why they cannot be revived. With this idea in view, Mr. Coffin has begun construction of two dug-out canoes at Darien on the Altamaha River, and not far from Sea Island Beach.

DUNLAP, PADDEN TO KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 29 (AP)—George Muehlebach, president of the Kansas City baseball club of the American Association, announced today he had purchased Bill Dunlap, outfielder, from the Boston Braves of the National League, and had obtained Thomas Padden, catcher, from the New York Yankees on option.

"JIMMY" McALEER PASSES AWAY

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 29 (AP)—James R. "Jimmy" McAleer, one of the organizers of the American League, former part owner of the Boston Red Sox and former manager of the St. Louis and Washington American League Clubs, passed away today.

FEW VETERANS AT OHIO STATE

Baseball Prospects Are, However, Considered Bright for Buckeye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O., April 29—"Ohio State has one of the outstanding baseball teams in the middle West," Coach Wayne Wright, formerly of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, said, when asked about the prospects of the Ohio State University nine during the 1931 season. "We should finish the Intercollegiate Conference race near the top."

The Buckeyes won four games with other college teams during the practice season and entered the "Big Ten" season without a defeat. Ohio Wesleyan was defeated twice, 6 to 5 and 8 to 0, while the University of Cornell was whitewashed 19 to 3. Capital University of Columbus took the other defeat 10 to 3. Indiana won the first "Big Ten" game 4 to 2.

There was only a small group of veterans reporting back for this year's squad, but the sophomore material was the best in years. Lack of early-practice weather suitable for baseball did not hinder the Buckeyes from developing into a real team, for daily they worked out underneath the great walls of Ohio Stadium. No spring training trip was scheduled this year.

Eight From 1930 Team

From last year's team there remain A. A. Weisheimer '32 and Winston Gould '32, catchers; L. A. Wrigley '32, A. J. Condon '32 and W. D. Kermode '31, pitchers; E. W. Fitcher '32, first base; W. E. Fesler '31, second base, and C. E. Baumgartner '32, an outfielder.

With these men as a nucleus, Coach Wright was well fortified with experienced pitchers and catchers, while Fesler, Ohio's outstanding all-around athlete, is capable of playing his regular position at second and has filled in at first base and in the outfield. For the last two years he has won the Potter's Run-Makers Cup, an award given to the athlete driving in the most runs for his team, as well as denoting the most useful man to his team.

R. A. Hudec '33, who was a regular on the squad two years ago, has returned to augment the catcher's post. Another candidate for catcher up from the sophomore ranks is J. C. Crihfield '32, who was regular backstop on the freshman team last year.

Three Regular Pitchers

The Buckeyes are particularly fortunate in their pitching department where they have the three regulars of last year in Condon, Kermode and Wrigley. The relief work will fall to a sophomore of last year, L. A. Rice '33, who shows plenty of deception and speed. Fichter is one of the outstanding players to come up into the varsity ranks for first base. He is said to be the best fielding first baseman in the conference and has the position clinched. Fesler, who plays shortstop, second and first bases and also in the outfield, probably will be used most at second base, where he spent most of the 1930 season.

The remainder of the infield is expected to be filled with sophomores. E. R. Strother '33 seems to be the best fitted for shortstop, with L. G. Hinchman '32, son of William Hinchman, scout for the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, a sure holder of the third-base job.

Outfield Presents Problem

Aside from Baumgartner, one of the heavy hitters on last year's team, the outfield presents the greatest problem. With the shifting of Fesler, who played center field some of last year, and the graduation of Hess, sophomores are needed to fill the breaches. R. I. Witherow '33 and Frank Ferneau '33 have shown much ability, while L. J. Peppe '32, a utility infielder last year, has been shifted to the outfield. There is a possibility that Condon may be shoved into the outfield in order to utilize his hitting abilities. V. L. Widler '31, a substitute last year, is available.

Other candidates out for positions, of the 125 men who reported for the team, include V. L. Furry '32, D. L. Long '33, Philip Gutter '32, Sidney Hale '33, F. G. Durant '33, L. V. Gaffin '33, Richard Saurborn '33, F. A. Tootle '33, M. W. Alvord '32, D. A. Ballard '32, Louis Jilek '31, G. J. Seidel '33, R. T. Sharp '33, Bernard Sperber '32, M. D. Waples '32 and H. A. Young '32.

Facts About Major League Baseball Players—No. 12

RALPH (RED) KRESS

St. Louis Browns, American League

First played professional baseball with the Tulsa club of the Western League in 1927. Born in Columbia, Calif., Jan. 2, 1907. A right-handed batter and thrower. Five feet 11in. in height, weighs about 165 pounds, and plays shortstop. Signed with Browns following his graduation from Berkeley (Calif.) High School, and was farmed to Tulsa. His record:

	Games	Batting Average
1927—Tulsa, Western League	155	.329
1927—St. Louis, American League	7	.292
1928—St. Louis, American League	150	.273
*1929—St. Louis, American League	147	.305
1930—St. Louis, American League	154	.313

*Best fielding shortstop.

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CHEAP MONEY LIFTS GLOOM IN LONDON MARKET

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomatic bombshell, highly disturbing to the nerves of French investors, whom it is most important to tempt to return to their old position as free and ready lenders in the international capital market.

Nevertheless, in spite of disappointments and uncertainties, the undertone of the stock markets has been confident, owing chiefly to the technical condition of markets in which the open position is very limited on the part of the speculating public, while professional operators have been engaged rather on the short side.

This state of things made security prices respond very readily to any news or rumors that could be interpreted as favorable. Witness a sharp jump in quotations that happened lately owing to confident assertions that were current on the stock exchange, according to which Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, who was at that time in America, was credited with having put before the financial authorities of the United States a strong plea for the revision of reparations and war debts.

It was known that Mr. Norman had been placing his experience and knowledge of European conditions at the disposal of Washington; and it is fairly certain that the problem of reparations and war debts was among the subjects on which he touched in the course of his survey, as one of the causes that warp the normal course of trade and exchange.

Bullish Inventiveness

But the significance which the stock exchange attached to this incident, the dimensions in which it depicted it and the consequences that it expected to flow from it showed a bullish inventiveness which could be found only in imaginations very ready to believe good news or to manufacture it out of scanty materials. Sounder considerations very soon prevailed, but this short-lived incident at least indicated that the gloom that has lately pervaded the financial quarter has been to some extent dissipated by the influence of cheap money and clean-swept markets.

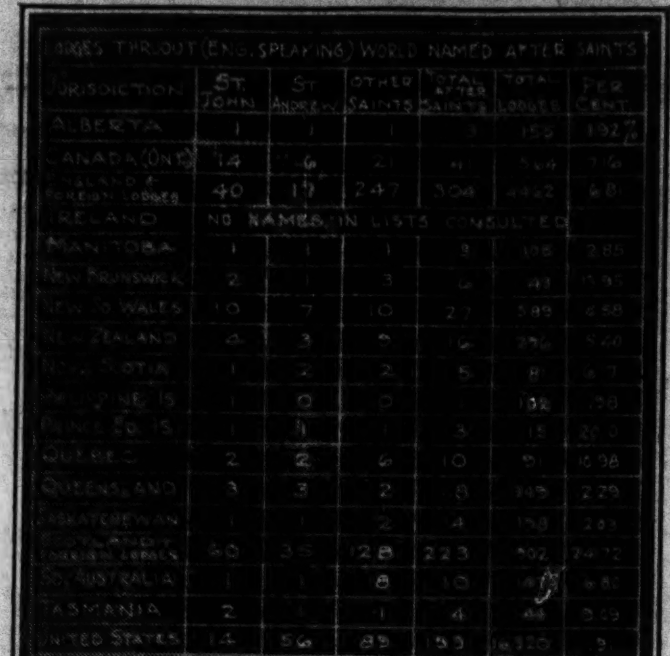
If rates of exchange may be taken as an indication of the views held abroad concerning a country's financial position—and they are as good a guide as one can get—London has reason to be satisfied with their recent movements. The Paris quotation for sterling, which so long had been low enough to cause a persistent drain of gold from England to France, made a recovery which at last enabled the Bank of England to achieve substantial additions to its stock of the metal, though this result was brought about only by the establishment of a relatively high price for money in London, as compared with New York and Paris.

Favorable Exchanges

In other words the favorable exchanges have been due to short-term borrowing by the London market, rather than to any real improvement in the balance of payments between England and other countries. Such real improvement can be brought about only by industrial recovery which will enable Britain to sell goods abroad in competition with her continental and other rivals.

In this matter, the future course of home politicts has overwhelming importance. There can be no question that British industry is suffering from too heavy a weight of direct taxation in the form of income tax, surtax and estate duties, which take the neart out of the industrial organizers and dry up the springs of capital. Industry's hopes of moderate protection by the raising of revenue by a low tariff have been largely abandoned, owing to rumors that this expedient has been rejected by the cabinet. But the uncertainties of the position are aggravated by the precarious situation of the Government, which might at any time find itself turned out of office and appealing to the country, with results that none can foresee with confidence.

News of Freemasonry



LODGES THRUOUT (ENG. SPEAKING) WORLD NAMED AFTER SAINTS						
JURISDICTION	ST. JOHN	ST ANDREW	OTHER SAINTS	TOTAL AFTER SAINTS	TOTAL LODGES	PER CENT.
ALBERTA	1	1	1	3	155	1.92%
CANADA (ONT.)	14	6	21	41	564	7.16
ENGLAND & FOREIGN LODGES	40	17	247	304	4462	6.81
IRELAND	NO NAMES IN LISTS CONSULTED					
MANITOBA	1	1	1	3	108	2.85
NEW BRUNSWICK	2	1	3	6	48	[illegible]
NEW SO. WALES	10	7	10	27	589	4.58
NEW ZEALAND	4	3	9	16	296	5.40
NOVA SCOTIA	1	2	2	5	81	6.17
PHILIPPINE IS.	1	0	0	1	102	.98
PRINCE ED. IS.	1	1	1	3	15	20.0
QUEBEC	2	2	6	10	91	10.98
QUEENSLAND	3	3	2	8	349	2.29
SASKATCHEWAN	1	1	2	4	158	2.53
SCOTLAND & FOREIGN LODGES	60	35	128	223	902	24.72
SO. AUSTRALIA	1	1	8	10	147	6.80
TASMANIA	2	1	1	4	44	9.09
UNITED STATES	14	56	83	153	16,320	.9
TOTALS	158	138	531	827	24,463	3.38

P. HACKETT

RESULTS OF A SCOT'S RESEARCH

PROBABLY it would be universally admitted that Scotsmen take their Masonry seriously. Their loyal service often sets an example which their brothers would do well to emulate. Both loyalty and patience have been shown by Brother Peter Hackett, Steward of Granite Lodge, Whitinsville, Mass., in compilation of the accompanying table. "Being a Scot," he says, "and knowing the veneration held by Scotsmen the world over for their patron saint, St. Andrew, a fact evidenced in the numerous Scottish organizations, Masonic and non-Masonic, so named, it occurred to me that by learning the extent to which Masonic lodges had adopted this name, I could, in the absence of other information, obtain some idea as to the universality of the Scot in Masonry." But, as his table shows, not content with St. Andrew, he extended his research to the lodges named for other saints. This brought out the fact that in English-speaking Freemasonry more lodges are named for St. John than for St. Andrew, even Scotland and its foreign lodges having nearly twice as many. He also found a wide variety of other "saints" used in lodge nomenclature. The roll of his own State's 326 lodges contains seven of varying names in addition to John and Andrew. While the United States registers the largest number (56) named for St. Andrew, Scotland shows the highest percentage (24.72) named for all saints. The reliability, however, of Brother Hackett's table as a guide to "the universality of the Scot in Masonry" may be questioned. Search through the 16,320 lodges of the United States where the percentage named for saints is lowest (.91) would probably reveal few, if any, without several members who would proudly claim "Bobbie" Burns as brother in another sense than that of the mystic tie.

Texas Scottish Rite members are notified that the Masonic Home and School at Fort Worth has a record for turning out efficient graduates in the line of office assistants. The handsome endowment fund of the school stands as a monument to the vision and energy of the late Andrew L. Randell, 32°. During his term as Grand Master he prevailed upon the board to permit him to recommend to Grand Lodge that $10 per Master Mason degree conferred be set aside for the fund. Adoption of that program with additional details has achieved far-reaching results in Texas Masonic benevolence.

Not infrequently Masonic orators and editors call on lodge leaders to guard more rigidly the entrance to the fraternity's portals. Emphatic need for closer scrutiny of applicants must be evident to the reader of the Last Keys of Freemasonry, now issued in its fourth edition. In this book Manly P. Hall reveals the true philosophy of the craft. It is not necessary that one agree with every step or statement by which he develops his theme, but one must see that he who seeks admission with the idea of personal gain or without an actual and active desire for knowledge, can be a Mason in name only. Daily reading by even half those whose names are on lodge rolls confined to a single chapter of this book should be productive of great awakening. If the truth expounded in Chapter VI could be lived by all who claim affiliation with the craft, such a force for good would be established as to be irresistible. Multiplication of degrees and recitation of ritual do not make a Mason, says the philosopher. "The true Light can come only to those who, asking nothing, gladly give all to it." Seven illustrations in color add to the attractive makeup of this new edition. They were prepared by J. Augustus Knapp 32°, and a sympathetic foreword has been contributed by Reynold E. Blight, 33°, K. T. This edition is brought out by Macoy Publishing and Masonic Supply Company, New York.

Granite Lodge, No. 322 of Mount Airy, N. C., is speeding erection of a new temple. Completion is expected by August. More than a thousand visitors witnessed the ceremony of corner stone laying conducted by Most Worshipful J. W. Winborne, Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge. Records showed the lodge began its career in 1854, as Mt. Airy No. 155, later changed to 163. In 1862 the name was changed to Ashland, No. 211, continuing so 10 years, when the present name was adopted.

California Masonry finds a place in Statuary Hall, Washington, through the unveiling of a statue of Thomas Starr King. This noted clergyman was known as the man "whose matchless oratory saved California to the Union" in the troubled days of the war between the states. He was a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 149, San Francisco and served as Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of California in 1862 and '63. A native of New York, he turned to the growing West and was pastor in San Francisco for several years. Copies of his orations are still treasured in the library of the House of the Temple, Washington.

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The Dialer's Guide

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"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network. "-T" coast-to-coast network.
Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, APRIL 30

Soloist and Orchestra

Anna Case, soprano; concert orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor (General Foods—WJZ—T). Modern ballads by Miss Case. 9:30.

Guest soloist; concert orchestra, Harold Sanford, conductor (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). NBC Artists Service program. 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

James Melton, tenor; Bob MacGimsey, whistler; Charles Magnante, accordionist; Joe Green, vibraphonist; concert orchestra (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). 8:30.

Jack Frost's Melody Moments (National Sugar—WEAF Chain to WIBO, Chicago). All-Victor Herbert program, featuring groups from six of his operettas. Soloists, mixed quartet and orchestra. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Helen Rowland, contralto; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). One hour. 8.

Brad and Al, comedy vocal duo; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Fifteen minutes. 9.

"Radio Roundup" (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Columbia's vaudeville half hour. 11:30.

Popular Soloists

Morton Downey, tenor; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 7.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra (WJZ Chain to WCKY, Covington). 9.

Harriet Lee, contralto; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Fifteen minutes. 10:45.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Forty minute dinner music period. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Wagner, Schubert and Strauss. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (Goodrich—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Dog story. 8:15.

"Midnight Alarm" (Hamilton—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). A fire laddie's story and an excellent chance for the sound effects man. 8:45.

"Oliver Cromwell" (American—WEAF—T). The great leader of the Roundheads, guest of the Birthday Party group. 9.

Detective story (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 9:30.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Talks

John B. Kennedy (WJZ—T). Five minutes. 6:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. Also new series for middle western station group at 10:15, C. S. T.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

"Fortune Builders" (B-B-D—CBS to WRR, Dallas). Word pictures of American business men by Douglas Gilbert. 10:30.

Vocal

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF—T). Mixed quartet. 7.

Dixie Spiritual Singers (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Program originating in Richmond, Va. 8.

Recitals

Phil Cook, monologist (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

Ann Leaf, organist; **Ben Alley**, tenor (CBS to KLZ, Denver). "Nocturne." 12:30 a. m.

New Program

"The Phantom Caravan" (WJZ Chain). 10:45

Canadian Program

"David Thompson" (Canadian National Railways Chain—T). Dramatic story of the great explorer-geographer of Canada during the fur rivalry days between Americans and British. "Romance of Canada" series. 10.

Daytime Programs

Morning Moods (CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Orchestral. 9 a. m.

"Hits and Bits" (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). Eddie Dunham, organist, and soloist. 10:30 a. m.

Vocal Varieties (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Soloist and orchestra. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Use of explosives in clearing farm lands; poultry markets; home economics. 12:30.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Orchestral. 12:30.

Catherine Field, soprano (CBS to WREC, Memphis). Columbia Artist Recital. 2:15.

Iona Mull, soprano; Rondoliers Quartet; California Ramblers Orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 2:45.

"Italian Folk and Art Songs" (CBS to WREC, Memphis). American School of the Air. 2:30.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS to KLZ, Denver). 3.

"Municipal Rose Gardens" (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Talk by Grace Tabor. 3.

"Melody Magic" (CBS to KLZ, Denver). Emery Deutsch and his orchestra. 4.

"The New Prison Policy for New York State" (WEAF Chain). Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, from St. Regis Hotel, New York. 4.

Home Decorations (WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). Talk. 4.

"Ballads" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 4:15.

United States Army Band (WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 4:30.

The Lady Next Door (WEAF—T). Children's program. 5.

The Play's the Thing (WEAF-WJZ Chains to WREN, Kansas City). Dramatic sketch. 5.

What Happened to Jane (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.

Virginia Arnold, pianist (CBS—T). 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"National Women's Party."
5:05 Mme. Dupee, French diction.
5:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother; Legion of Safety.
6:30 Time; thermometer; barometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:30 Oscar Elgart's Orchestra; quartet; Helen Barr, soprano; sketch.
8:00 NBC, "Bobby" Jones.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties: soloists; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Concert: Gladys Rice, soprano; male chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart: "Distribution and Merchandising," D. F. Kelly; symphony orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour: Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, String dance orchestra; Richardson Wright, editor; James Melton, tenor.
11:00 NBC, Nellie Revel.
11:15 E. B. Rideout; announcements; news.
11:30 NBC, Vincent Lopes and his orchestra.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Chats With Peggy Winthrop."
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Radio Digest Concert.
6:30 Lee Dinner Music.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Concert Orchestra.
8:00 Dramatic sketch.
8:15 Popular recorded program.
8:30 NBC, Musical Crusaders; mixed chorus; trio; orchestra.
9:00 Ranny Weeks and his orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Bebe Daniels, guest soloist; Willard Robison; Mary McCoy and Billy Hughes; Reinald Werrenrath; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:20 Organ and soloist.
5:25 "Show Tunes": orchestra.
5:30 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Champions Orchestra.
6:15 The Co-Eds.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; Theo Karle, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery serial story.
7:00 Yankee Network educational talk.
7:15 Recorded concert program.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo": sketch.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber Shop Quartet.
8:30 CBS, Lew Ayres, interviewed by Louella Parsons; vocal and instrumental groups; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organist; Wheaties Quartet.
9:30 CBS, "Arabesque": sketch.
10:00 CBS, Catherine Field, soprano; Roundtowners Quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Peter Pan Parisians: Bennett Green, tenor; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Sam Lanin's Orchestra; vocal duo; humorist; master of ceremonies.
10:45 Dance program.
11:00 Time; news; baseball; weather.
11:15 Organ recital; Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
11:30 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Howard Lanin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—John Robbins, tenor.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital.
6:00 Weather: Evening musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:25 Weather; financial talk.
7:40 WHDH Ensemble; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Tony's Scrap Book.
6:00 CBS, "Why Radio Editors Exist," Martin J. Porter.
6:15 CBS, Frank Winegar's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
7:30 Winall Ensemble: trio.
7:45 Joe Maher's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Gypsy Sweethearts.
8:30 The Priscillas; vocal trio.
8:45 "Celtic Literature," Prof. Sidney Gunn.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital; Adrian O'Brien, soloist.
10:00 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
10:30 News.
10:45 CBS, Muriel Kerr, Canadian concert pianist; New York String Quartet.
11:15 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:35 p. m.—NBC, Aguilar Lute Quartet, from London

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:05 p. m.—Address by Governor Ely of Massachusetts.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Home Decorating.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Noonday service of King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—Copley-Plaza Trio.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy-Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 8.

MARYLAND

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, Mount Royal Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 3.

MASSACHUSETTS

Beverly: Biscoe School Hall, Essex Street, Ellis Square, 3:30 p. m., May 3.

Methuen (auspices First Church, Lawrence): Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, 7:45 p. m., May 3.

North Adams: Universalist Church, 88 Summer Street, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Northampton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Reading: Reading Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 3.

NEW JERSEY

Camden: Elks Auditorium, Seventh and Cooper Streets, 8 p. m., May 5.

Hoboken: Auditorium of Jos. F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 9.

Maplewood: The Maplewood Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 3.

Ridgewood: George Washington School, Monroe Street and Washington Place, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

Woodbridge (auspices First Church, Sewaren): High School Auditorium, Barron Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 4.

NEW YORK

Auburn: Osborne Hall, 25 South Street, 8 p. m., May 8.

Bay Shore: Church Edifice, Merrick Road and Lawrence Lane, 8:15 p. m., May 9.

Great Neck: Church Edifice, Middle Neck Road and Pont Street, 8:15 p. m., May 8.

Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, Fillmore Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., May 5.

Newburg: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park, West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 7 p. m. and 8:30 p. m., May 4. Eight-thirty lecture radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., May 5.

Rockville Center: Masonic Temple, Lincoln Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 8.

Whitestone: Masonic Temple, Twenty-first Street, near Eighth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 8.

NORTH CAROLINA

Salisbury: Strand Theater, 8 p. m., May 7.

PENNSYLVANIA

Monongahela City: First National Bank Hall, Fourth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., May 3.

Upper Darby: Tower Theater, Sixty-ninth Street Boulevard and Ludlow Street, 3:30 p. m., May 3.

Warren: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 7.

Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., May 3.

VERMONT

Brattleboro: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 5.

VIRGINIA

East Falls Church: Auditorium, Madison Elementary School, 8 p. m., May 7.

Newport News: Newport News High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 4.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

DOZAL FURNITURE and auto polishing cloth cleans, polishes without additions; good 25c seller; introductory offer gives 3c profit; sample free; 80 other easy sellers. WILLIAMS CORP., 416 Williams Building, Montclair, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET

1263 Pratt Boulevard
Chicago
Ideal Apartment Home
For those who discriminate 2-3-room apartments exquisitely furnished or unfurnished; near transportation, churches and schools. Telephone Briargate 0300.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND finds unusual opening with BOOK TRAILS—the NEW collection of literature for children. Sales work on a particularly high level, for which selling experience is not essential. Carefully planned personal or mail training for local or traveling positions given by experienced sales managers. Call or write nearest office. (Give particulars in your first letter).
SHEPARD & LAWRENCE, Inc.
180 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO; 518 Southern Building, 15th and H, WASHINGTON, D. C.; C. E. Lang, 25 Huntington Ave., BOSTON; 629 Hearst Building, SAN FRANCISCO; 1120 Garfield Building, LOS ANGELES.

HOUSES TO LET

CORONADO, CALIF.—Attractive home, furnished, overlooking golf course and ocean; 5 master bedrooms, 4 baths; 2-car garage with servants' quarters above. STRAND REALTY CO., 1013 Orange Ave.

MISCELLANEOUS

12 Women's Handkerchiefs, $1.50
Imported, pure Irish linen; white; sheer; 1-16 in. hem; one style only, suitable for gifts; money refunded if dissatisfied.
GIFT SHOP, BOX 95, EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PERSONAL SERVICE

IF YOUR affairs require confidential, personal representation—anywhere—write details for terms according to requirements, distance, time, etc. JOSEPH BENNETT, 1131 Little Building, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

EVANSTON, ILL.—For sale, delightful home; very reasonable price; in central residential section; 10 rooms, 4 baths; 2-car garage; owner's residence 1606 Wesley Avenue.

IRVING R. NOBLE, Inc.
712 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
HENRY M. SEELY, Vice-President
Telephone Montclair 2-10141

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.—For sale, gentleman's summer home, unusually charming, at attractive figure; amply furnished, heated, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, lavatories, screened porches; double garage; corner, 15,000 or 40,000 feet; flowers, fruit. Univ. 0578. Mrs. E. M. WILLIS, 1717 Cambridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

190 ACRES excellent orchard land, Sacramento Valley, California, on State Highway bordering canal 30 ft. wide; near railroad and towns; oil possibilities; unsurpassed scenery; $16,000. OWNER, Box S-34, 625 Market St., Suite 1103, San Francisco, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMAN—Experienced vault, bank, sheet metal equipment, detailing and estimating; young, married and willing to learn new line; go anywhere. Write Box S-33, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXECUTIVE 8 years' experience as president of $2,000,000.00 corporation, a producer and distributor of building materials; also experience as buyer in Europe for import and export; age 33, married, no children; will consider any business, wherever located, where executive ability is required; now located near Philadelphia. Box C-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 902 Fox Building, 16th and Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE, 15 years automotive equipment field with buying, sales, sales directing, market analysis experience, desires position where ability can be used; would make good merchandiser for jobber or manufacturer in this or similar field; location not important. B-18, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 823 So. Rampart, Wilshire District — Sunny, one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3, 4 and H cars.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, discarded jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., Established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS
DEPENDABLE SERVICE and MANAGEMENT
15 Minutes from Downtown Boston
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON Ken. 0482

✓ Apartments
Back Bay Fenway Allston
Choice Listings—1 to 9 Rooms
All Sizes—All Prices—All Modern
Courteous Service
Open Evenings and Sundays
Uptown Associates
State Theatre Bldg. Ken. 6621
209 Mass. Ave., Boston

Back Bay Apartments
1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BOSTON—Well-furnished 3-room apartment, all outside cool rooms. Apply RUTH C. EVEREST, 8 Norway. Tel. Commonwealth 0483.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE in this bright, sunny suite of 7 rooms, 2 baths, in quiet, refined neighborhood. ALSO an unusual suite of 5 rooms—worth investigating. NAUMAN & CRAWFORD, Asp. 4190, 1318 Beacon St., Brookline.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Five-room furnished apartment in small hotel apartment (with or without service); outside rooms, beautiful view; summer rental. Box S-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—For rent during summer months, delightful cool small apartment; all conveniences. Regent 2875.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard University—3-room furnished apartment to sublet June 1 to Sept. 15. D. H. MOREY, 217D Holden Green.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—For rent, 6-room apartment, 2-family house; also 6-room single house, good location; adults. 671 Hammond St. Regent 7578.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Well-furnished apartment, 3 rooms, southern exposure, near D. L. & W. railroad; June 1st to Oct. 1st; $80. Tel. mornings Nassau 4-1339.

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Apartments at reduced rates for season. Particulars write P. O. Box 467

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartment (unfurnished), bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $58 monthly. Tel. Riverside 9-3851.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN—Attractively located near Queen Lane Station; 2 furnished rooms, bath, large private home; $45. Germantown 5111.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—North Side, down town location; 4 rooms and bath; rent reasonable. Phone Cedar 9873.

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
310-314 RIVERWAY Phone Reg. 3026

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 22.406
BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Merkur 8323
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7183
CLEVELAND
1439 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7689
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2089
KANSAS CITY
606 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3768

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small unfurnished apartment heated; first floor; rent reasonable; anywhere in greater Boston district. J-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION, Saturday, May 2, at 1 p. m. THE WALTER R. MORRILL "SUNNYSIDE FARM," Congress Street, Salisbury, ¼ mile from Dole's Corner on Amesbury-Portsmouth, N. H. state road, near Powder House Hill golf links. Attractive 2½-story house and extensive farm buildings; sightly location; spring water; 41 acres excellent hay, tillage, pasture and woodland. Farming and other tools, modern and antique furniture. Right to reject bids reserved. RALPH J. STAPLES, executor. Ernest Pom. atty., 76 State St., Newburyport, Mass. Tel. 647.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

IT-SA-CHI Lodge, Colcord Lake, Oxford County, Maine, offers ideal summer outing to boys between 7 and 14; activities include swimming, boating, hiking, scoutcraft, woodcraft and field sports under personal supervision; folder available. BERNARDUS BOTZEN, 116-39 205th Street, St. Albans, N. Y.

CATERERS

NEWARK, N. J.—MRS. ANNIE LEE COOPER, in the service of W. F. Day, Caterer, over 30 years, offers complete catering service for weddings, parties, formal and informal dinners, luncheons, etc. 231 So. 7th St. Market 2-0688.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone MARKET 2-4115

FOR SALE OR RENT

EDGEWATER PARK, N. J.—House for sale or to let; attractive home, beautifully situated on high bluff facing Delaware River; spacious piazzas, wide lawns; 14 rooms, 3 baths; 2-car garage; 10 minutes' walk from station; 16 miles from Philadelphia; gas, electricity, fireplaces, hot-water heat. Mrs. M. H. HALL, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Gardener and jobber with general maid for family of two. Center Newton 1783 (Waban, Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; New Jersey State License. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502.

LOST AND FOUND

FOUND BY BOSTON POLICE DEPT.
311021—POCKETBOOK, lady's blk. lea., money, hndkfs., beads, receipts.
312021—GLASSES, T. S., in light, brwn. case.
999009—POCKETBOOK, lady's, small sum money, cards; blk. lea.
CALL PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE
229 Milk Street Tel. Hancock 0280

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—A well-established garden; perennials, bulbs, shrubs; all fine plants. Aspinwall 8276, Brookline, Mass. Must sell immediately.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr. 423 Brookline Ave. Boston. Asp. 2907. Uni. 3795-W

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY — Practitioner's attractive office, facing park; evenings. 11 West 42nd St., Room 1938. Schuyler 4-4440. Chickering 4-9272.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's private office, 3 afternoons weekly; new building. 500 Fifth Ave. and 42d St., Room 914. Penn. 6-5276.

NEW YORK CITY—Part time, practitioner's office. Inquire after 2 p. m. Longacre 5-2365. Room 739, 33 West 42d Street.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; craftex work; floors sanded and refinished. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

PAYING GUESTS

A HOME near Boston for those who enjoy the country; good bus service. S-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FREEDOM FIELD—Country home in pines, near water, for rest or study; reasonable. Between Lakewood and Pt. Pleasant, Laurelton, N. J.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds, reasonable; good service. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
Public notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provision of acts of the legislature of Massachusetts for the year 1911, c. 740, written tenders are invited for the sale to the Boston Elevated Railway Company of shares of its second preferred stock to take up the sum of $48,122.05. All tenders must be made on or before May 6, 1931, at 10 a. m., directed to Boston Elevated Railway Company, Henry L. Wilson, Treasurer, 31 St. James Ave., Boston, Mass. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.
BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
By HENRY L. WILSON, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Pittsburgh, Pa., Crafton District—Transferred to Another City, Necessitates Selling
Beautiful brick home, 10 rooms, breakfast room, sun room, tile porch, tile bath, hot-water heat by oil, hardwood floors, decorated in sanitas and oil; shrubs and flowers; 2-car garage; ideal location; attractive price. MRS. E. H. WILLIAMS, Walnut 0998.

FOR SALE, APARTMENT HOUSE—4 doubles, 8 singles; good condition; West Side location, close in, full exposure; lot 50x120; special price $16,000 including furniture and furnishings; will net good income; must sell to close estate. R. W. RICHARDSON, executor, 328 Central Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—Beautiful summer home or all-year residence in Maine; one-night Pullman service from Boston; 2 golf courses and several lakes conveniently near; good location for private school. Box S-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GARDINER, ME.—For sale, bungalow cottage, 4 rooms, screened piazza, fireplace, large lot with hardwood grove; 950 ft. frontage on shore of Pleasant Pond; electricity available. Write F. E. SYLVESTER, 44 Lincoln Ave., Gardiner, Me.

GREENWOOD HOME $6500
FOR SALE—Near Melrose Highlands (Mass.) station; modern 8-room house, new steam heater, oak floors, newly decorated, panel dining room, cherry finish, large kitchen, combination range; ideal house for children; $1000 cash, balance easy payments. Milton 0683.

PETIT MANAN, MAINE, FOR SALE
Log cabin, furnished, fireplace, bath, hot-water heater; surf, woods. K-73, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

STRAWBERRY ACRES, P. O., ANTRIM, N. H.
80 miles from Boston. For sale, 8-room house with bath, shed and garage; spring-fed swimming pool; river frontage; beautiful trees; views; 10-acre field available for landing.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 1534 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 1—Attractively furnished room, private family; reasonable. Telephone Aspinwall 7328.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms now available; quiet home. Telephone Commonwealth 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon Street—Very desirable room for a business man or woman; $5 per week. Tel. Asp. 8975.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 145 No. Oraton Parkway, near Christian Science church—2 lovely rooms in small private family for gentlemen only; very desirable. Tel. Or. 4-3079.

NEW YORK CITY, 46 West 96th—Large, comfortable room, suitable 1 or 2; conveniences, quiet, kitchen optional, private bath; $8. BRONSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 136 West 74th—Beautifully furnished 2 rooms, piano, twin beds, kitchenette, baths, also doubles; homelike. Susquehanna 7-9424.

READING, MASS.—Two or three-room kitchenette apartment, light furnished, rent reasonable; ideal summer place. Phone Reading 0316-J. Mrs. CURTIS CALDWELL, 17 Grove St.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKE HOUSE
79 Chandler Street, Boston, Mass. Han. 8260
A home for young business women and students. Transients accepted. Board Rates $8.00 to $12.50.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Large airy rooms, private bath, excellent meals; large grounds, plenty shrubbery, parking space; summer rates. Regent 2192.

NEW YORK—CLUB HOME
$13.50 and up. Comfortable and Attractive.
30 West 54th Street

ROOMS WANTED

BOSTON—Wanted, listings for rooms, preferably with Christian Scientists in Brookline. RUTH C. EVEREST, 8 Norway St. Call between 2 and 3 p. m.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines, $7 and up. 617 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 0571.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-Auditor or assist busy executive; financial, pay roll, real estate experience; bonded $20,000 present position; available May 15th Write Box L-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

BOY, 17, experienced in farm work, desires position; Christian Scientists preferred. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 4033.

EXPERIENCED chauffeur (colored) New York City or suburbs; good references. Phone University 4-1181, New York City.

HARVARD sophomore desires summer position as tutor, companion, chauffeur, or in hotel; good swimmer, willing to travel; best references. K-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE girl desires position for the summer, preferably as tutor or companion; speaks German, Spanish and English fluently. Write Box X-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LATIN TEACHER
Graduate of Wellesley College, 10 years' experience; now employed in city high school of high standing; wishes to change next September to private or public school in or near Boston; excellent references. K-69, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERSONAL MAID — Experienced, English, Protestant; good traveler; references. Write Box J-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

POSITION wanted by young American woman as governess-nurse; children 3 to 10 years; experienced; references. Write Box W-32, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REFINED woman wishes position as housekeeper, care of child over 2 years of age; or as companion; no cooking or laundry; Christian Scientist family in or near New England preferred. K-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED, experienced Parisian lady would go to France in June as companion, governess for passage. Write Box T-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; expert English-German, good knowledge Spanish. Write Box K-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

STUDIOS TO LET

FURNISHED STUDIO to sublet—Bath, kitchenette, sound proof; ideal for musician; June 1st to Sept. 15. Write Box L-20, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT, Monument Beach, Cape Cod, Mass., eight-room house, two baths, gas, electricity; 500 feet from beach and in view of same; may be occupied as two separate apartments, four rooms each. J-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR RENT from July to September, attractive house on breezy point of Long Island Sound; exclusive colony, 6 master's bedrooms, 4 baths, excellent servants' quarters including chauffeur's cottage; 2-car garage; bathing, boating, privacy. MRS. CASE, Wright Realtors, Darien, Connecticut.

On BUZZARDS BAY
EIGHT-ROOM house at Gray Gables, Bourne, $800 for season; 7-room house at Planting, Marion, $900 for season; owner on property Saturday and Sunday. Tel. Commonwealth 3975. T. W. RICH, 430 Marlboro St., Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TUTORING
English and languages. Ken. 2696. J-77, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 362 William St.—Rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; every convenience; one block from train and trolley. Phone Or. 3-9839.

FURNISHED SUITE in Winthrop, Mass., overlooking ocean and bay, of 3 rooms, in quiet, selected section; terms very reasonable. Tel. Ocean 0394. 10 Harbor View Avenue; near trains.

PACKANACK LAKE, N. J.—5-room house, all modern conveniences; easy commuting; restricted; available June 26th. Write Box X-27, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROXBURY, MASS.—One room and kitchenette, both large, sunny; 10 minutes' walk from Christian Science church. Telephone Garrison 3983.

TEMPLE, N. H.—Summer cottage, 2-car garage; 2-hour drive from Boston. Box S-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS TRANSPORTATION CO.
Humboldt 2-4793
26 MT. PLEASANT AVE., NEWARK, N. J.
DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY.
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK

LE MAISTRES
DEPARTMENT STORE
Shop
with us when in
ASBURY PARK
THE SHOPPING CENTRE OF THREE COUNTIES

The LAND *and* MORTGAGE AGENCY
701 Mattison Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Real Estate—Insurance
Mortgage Loans Arranged
Beautiful Homes in Beautiful Surroundings

THATCHER'S
A hardware store on Grand Avenue, at Munroe Avenue, in Asbury Park, which carries also an extensive line of paints, seeds and garden necessities and household needs.
Spacious Floors, Convenient Displays, Accessible Stocks

CLARK W. CLAYTON
PRINTING
626 BANGS AVE. Asbury Park, N. J.
Telephone 2624

ATLANTIC CITY

Guarantee Trust Company
Finely equipped for the Settlement of Estates
Consult Our Trust Officer
Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

QUALITY COAL
WHEELER COAL COMPANY

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY
(Continued)

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
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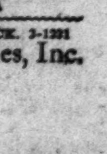

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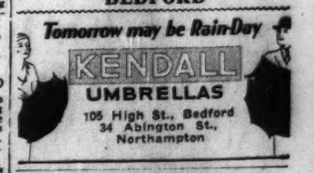

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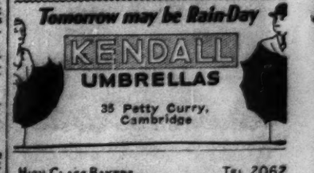

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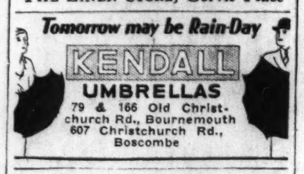

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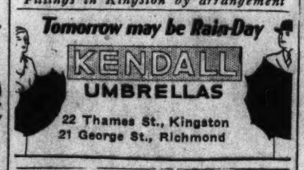

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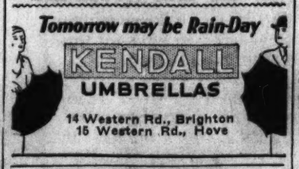

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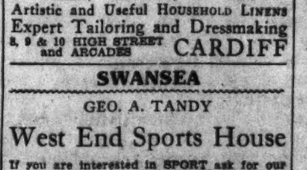

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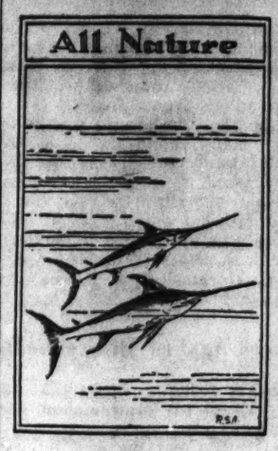
DAILY FEATURES

All Nature



Swordfish

TRUE to its name, this large fish carries a "sword," and, according to reports, it knows how to use it. Museums have specimens of the "swords" more than three feet long and three inches wide at the base. They are really extensions of the upper jawbone.

A swordfish 15 feet long, with a weight of 800 pounds, has been known to drive that mailed beak through the copper plating of a boat, and many small vessels have nearly capsized because of the leaks sustained through conflict with this pugnacious fish.

The travel urge of these large, partly-naked fish carries them far afield through temperate and tropical waters of the Atlantic. Their average weight is 500 pounds. A smaller species frequents the Pacific shores of the United States but it is not marketed to any great extent. The Atlantic swordfish is much esteemed as a food fish, although the flesh is somewhat oily—2,000,000 pounds being taken yearly by New England fishermen. It is also known as garfish, or the cutlass fish.

The shape of the body is well proportioned, tapering sharply toward the caudal fin, which spreads in a wide crescent. When this fish floats along the surface it allows the high, pointed dorsal fin to carry it along like a sail; but when it goes at full speed through the water this fin is folded flat to the back so it offers less resistance to the water. Although it is a heavy fish, it has power to leap entirely free of the water, which it does frequently.

A Word a Day

Gloat

Pronounced in one syllable as though spelled glote.

In tracing this word we eventually arrive at the Icelandic *glotta*, "to grin," or "to smile scornfully."

We employ the word in the sense of "to gaze with malignant satisfaction or evil desire; to ponder with wicked exultation." The word is rarely used in a good sense; that is to say, one would not "gloat" over a kind deed.

Example: "He overcame the desire to gloat over his opponent's catastrophe."

Notes and Queries

Mene, tekel, peres (Mrs. E. S. and Mrs. T. H.) "Mene"—pronounced *mee'-n*, with *e* short as in get, *a* long as in late—in the original Chaldean meant "numbered, counted, set"; "tekel"—pronounced *tek'-el*, with each *e* short—meant "balanced, weighed"; "peres"—pronounced *per'-ace*, with short *e* and long *a*—meant "split up, divided." (The pronunciation of "peres," while not given in Webster's New International Dictionary, is authoritative, being furnished for our reader by the publishers.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Humorist: A woman writer remarks that babies have a habit of pulling the bedclothes over their head. Well, the poor little mites must do something when their parents will insist on singing them to sleep.

Life: Wilkins' submarine journey under the ice will supply the Eskimo fishermen with some wild yarns about what got away.

Judge: Of all the animals that crawl away and sleep for the winter, the one we miss the most is the janitor.

Jim's Jam Puzzle

Little Jimmy's mother has offered to set aside for his very own as many of the lettered jam jars as he can remove under the following rule. He must take down one jar at a time and the remaining lettered jars after each removal must spell a word.

Thus, his first move is to take down the jar lettered "L," leaving the word "sparking." Can you tell Jimmy the order in which the other letters should be removed so as to win for him the greatest number of jars of jam possible under the rules?

In Lighter Vein

Raining

A Scotchman was having an argument over the price of his meal. The waiter began to wax overly warm when the diner drew back. "Evidently you don't know who I am," he said proudly; "I'm a MacIntosh!"

"I don't care if you're a silk umbrella. I'll have the price of this meal," returned the waiter.

The Motoring Critics

"What's she singing?"

"It sounds like Mendelssohn's broken-spring song."—*Life.*

A Kick in Time

"Why're ye comin' home with your milk pail empty?" complained the farmer. "Didn't the cow give anything?"

"Yes," replied his son; "nine quarts and one kick!"

Not Quite 100 Per Cent

The man who bought a secondhand car took it back. "What's the matter with it?" asked the seller.

"Well, you see," said the owner, "every part of it makes a noise except the horn!"

Soon!

"The time will come," shouted the speaker, "when women will get men's wages."

"Yes," said the little man in the corner, "next Saturday night."—*Dallas (Wis.) Church Visitor.*

A Quotation for Today

JUST and noble minds rejoice in other men's success, and help to augment their praise.—PENN.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

She Had Helped

Portland, Ore.

THE linen was very expensive and the design very intricate, and the patient hemstitcher in the department store had shown a real interest in what was wanted. She had turned out a careful and accurate piece of work.

When the customer at last had mounted her beautiful hand-made lace, she felt a real thrill of gratitude toward the one who had done her hemstitching; she recognized that much of the success of the finished piece was due to her. It occurred to her to take the piece back to the store and show the hemstitcher how she had helped.

Accordingly, she said as she unrolled it, "See what you have helped me to make!" The bystanders expressed their great admiration, also, for what group of women do not immediately become friendly over the handwork of one, even a stranger?

The little hemstitcher's eyes brimmed as she said, "You are the first one who ever came back to show me the finished piece, and the first one who ever told me that I had helped. You do not know how many times I have wished that I could see the results of the work that came from my fingers, for I do try to give satisfaction."

The customer has decided that she will watch for opportunities to thank helpers more frequently.

The Children's Corner

An Organ for the Sitting Room

AT THE foot of Populus Deltoides (cottonwood) in Boston Public Garden, Osmun, the young squirrel nephew of Roger P. Scroggins, knelt before a curious object. It was about an inch high and about an inch wide and about six inches long. In the front, like teeth, were square holes separated from other square

Scroggins Got Down on the Ground With His Legs Spread Out Flat.

holes by thin strips of wood. Osmun, an inquiring squirrel, had found the object and after walking on it and sitting on it and looking in the holes he finally hit on the idea (ideas are a Scroggins habit) of blowing into the holes. He sat down in amazement. For as he blew, music came. Osmun blew again. Sure enough, music came, and every time a ho was blown into, it gave out a sweet sound.

Now it is impossible for music to come from holes anywhere near Boston Common and not attract a crowd. Before many bits of music had been blown by Osmun, Fib, Florrie and other sparrows and pigeons too numerous to mention were on the spot and all atwitter with the excitement.

"Someone had better get Mr. Scroggins," finally remarked a slate-colored pigeon with a pinkish breast. All agreed, including Osmun, that Scroggins should be got. Fib started after him. He was saved a journey, however, for at the very moment the old squirrel in person came stepping gayly along the walk toward the scene.

* * *

Osmun presently showed him the various objects. The crowd waited. Scroggins hurrumphed. He pushed back his high silk hat, went over and looked into the holes. He hurrumphed again. Osmun bent down lower. Proudly he blew into a hole. Scroggins went down in a heap as music came.

The onlookers rustled and skipped. Scroggins laid down his hat and stick, got down on his stomach, put his mouth up closer to the holes than Osmun had done, blew—and, wonders followed wonders—music came out in a rich pattern that was as much better than Osmun's as a treeful of apple blossoms is better than one petal. It was the finest thing the Commoners in the audience ever had heard. Cheer on cheer swelled from the pigeon and sparrow throats, not to mention some squirrels who had arrived and three grackles.

Scroggins got down on the ground with his legs spread out flat. He edged close to the curious object. And he blew such music from it as made the cheering chang. to dancing and the dancing turn to shouting.

Osmun was more delighted, if anything, that the rest.

* * *

"Uncle," he said, "you know what this is. I found it but I give it to you. It's yours."

Scroggins stood up.

"Nephew," he said, "I once heard Grandfather tell about a mouth organ. That's what this is."

"An organ! An organ!" screamed and cried the crowd.

The suggestion was made that, in view of Osmun's generosity, which everyone approved, and also since the Scroggins home was the most suitable place to house a mouth organ, the entire company should help carry it. So with stout and willing hands to carry the object and with an escort of every squirrel, pigeon and sparrow not carrying the organ was taken to Ulmus Americana (American elm) and placed in the sitting room under Mrs. Scroggins' direction.

And as many Commoners as the house could hold listened as first Osmun and then Mr. Scroggins blew into the holes and brought forth music.

General agreement was reached on one point, which was that, while Osmun's was the louder music, Scroggins Senior's music had something more to it than just loudness.

Mrs. Scroggins was delighted. She kept murmuring to all and sundry in the house: "An organ for the sitting room! An organ for the sitting room!" Florrie declared that there also was a husband to play it. To which Mrs. Scroggins willingly agreed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "King" Puzzle:

1. Asking. 2. Joking. 3. Walking. 4. Raking. 5. Thinking. 6. Speaking. 7. Blinking.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Britain's Budget

THE budget speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is far less unsatisfactory than the gloomier prophets had anticipated. It was known that increased expenditure would have to be faced to meet the heavy cost of unemployment and that that part of next year's income which derived from last year's earnings would yield less on the present basis of taxation.

It was therefore with considerable relief that members of Parliament learned that, so far as last year was concerned, the balance of revenue and expenditure had permitted the allotment of more than £52,000,000 to the repayment of debt—though against this it would have been fair to acknowledge that there has been heavy borrowing by the unemployment insurance fund—and that so far as next year is concerned the revenue deficit on the existing basis of taxation is not more than £37,500,000. This is a large sum, but not so large as had been expected.

Philip Snowden's task, then, was to find means for providing this extra £37,500,000 for the coming year. Upon ordinary theories of sound finance under ordinary circumstances such a deficit ought to be met out of current revenue. He acted upon the assumption—and it is hoped he is justified in doing so—that present high charges for unemployment and low receipts from taxation will not continue. He declared he was entitled in a period of exceptional pressure to find relief, as his predecessor, Winston Churchill, had done at a far easier time, by pocketing windfalls and anticipating certain revenues.

He was content, therefore, to make provision for no more than £7,500,000 by new taxation through a higher petrol duty. To make up the balance he proposed to use £20,000,000 out of the £33,000,000 dollar-exchange credit established as a reserve against British payments to the United States and to raise £10,000,000 by getting in part of the new year's income tax at an earlier date.

The whole matter seemed very simple. The budget was balanced by one not very onerous new duty and by use of other sums which can be made available for the present year, but which will not exist as a source of revenue in future years. As an expedient it suffices for present needs. Its justification depends on the future. If this year is really abnormal, if expenditure on unemployment falls and trade so far recovers that taxes afford higher yields, then the problem of the future will settle itself.

On the whole, the general feeling in Britain is that Mr. Snowden was right in not wringing the last penny out of taxpayers on the gloomy supposition that future years will be no more prosperous than the present.

There was only one highly contentious element in the budget speech, and that was regarding a provision for the future which will not take effect for two years. No budget of the present century has caused more bitter controversy than that calling for taxation of land values which was introduced by David Lloyd George twenty-two years ago. It is a question which touches deeply the radical differences between Conservatives on one side and Liberals and Labor on the other.

Mr. Snowden has thrown this old apple of discord once again into the political arena. His exact proposals have got to be made more fully known, but they will bring into the forefront of politics a question which cuts the parties sharply asunder, with the forces of Labor and the Lloyd Georgian Liberals united against a resolute Conservative opposition.

Kemal Almost Embarrassed

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA is popular. There can be no doubt about that. His party, the People's Party, has obtained a sweeping victory in the elections for Turkey's National Assembly, and the Ghazi is almost embarrassed by the extent of his success. He did not want a Parliament 100 per cent Kemalist. He wanted at least thirty deputies who would form an opposition and "pep" up his own party by criticism and counter measures. But the people, through the ballot box, said "no." They actually gave him nineteen independent candidates, and Kemal finds himself a dictator with a Parliament almost as solidly behind him as that which is behind Mussolini in Italy. His own party's elected candidates total 287.

In the national elections the women did not vote. They did vote in the municipal elections last autumn. But they did not vote as they were expected to. In other words, they voted for the Liberal Republican Party, headed by Fethi Bey, then leader of the Opposition, who employed a successful, if not entirely novel, method of winning their support by carrying them to the polls in automobiles. That was said to have led the Government to conclude that electoral reforms were progressing too swiftly and that it might be better to reconsider the decision to extend the franchise to the national elections.

The real reason for withholding the vote is probably to be found in the tour of the country which Kemal made just before the dissolution of the old Parliament. Then he found a distinct feeling among the peasants against the freedom which had been granted to women. He discovered a reluctance to accept many of the changes he had instituted, and he had had evidences of unrest, particularly at Menemen, which were not to be neglected at a time when the country was faced with a serious economic problem. And so Kemal decided to advance slowly.

He has ahead of him a hard road to tread. He must effect many economies so as to obtain much-needed funds. He has cut the salaries of deputies and pared the cost of government wherever he could. He must increase the national wealth, the source of which is almost solely agriculture. And agriculture has fallen on difficult days. How to work out of the economic plight? That is the problem which Kemal must face with his new Assembly when it meets in May.

Voices Against Disarmament

IT WOULD be futile to overlook the fact that, as the date of the disarmament conference draws nearer, two kinds of activities increase. There are private persons and ministers and countries which are striving to have the meeting a success; and though in some cases the motives are obviously political these efforts are welcome. But there are also private persons, ministers and countries which have begun to shrink from the test and to show reason in advance why much should not be expected of them.

It should be made clear that nothing is to be gained by railing at those who do not think the time is ripe for further disarmament. It is not by pouring obloquy upon them that their convictions can be changed. Certainly no sensible advocate of disarmament will imagine his views can be imposed on the rest of the world or that the rest of the world is somehow to blame if it is not immediately persuaded of the desirability of surrendering some of its arms.

The viewpoint of France, for example, deserves to be listened to. Aristide Briand by his eloquence has perhaps misled public opinion into supposing that France, which has been foremost in peace projects, therefore believes whole-heartedly in the efficacy of peace institutions and is ready to disarm. Against this supposition President Doumergue has spoken out with unusual frankness. The idealism of the Foreign Minister makes an appeal to the French temperament, but the realism of the President makes an even stronger appeal. France is a sincere supporter of the League of Nations, says President Doumergue, but the League of Nations cannot guarantee French security. Before France can place reliance upon an international organization there must be an international army. In the meantime, France must not forget that it is its duty to look after itself.

The argument is not new, but it has not recently been expressed so bluntly by a responsible personage. Possibly it denotes a reaction against Briandism, as is suggested; but France has indeed been consistent in its contention that an international force is necessary before national forces can be safely reduced below a certain level. In 1919, when the League was being constructed, Léon Bourgeois pleaded strenuously for an international army, and in default of an international army the French have held that there should at least be specific international engagements.

And undoubtedly if it were possible to assure those countries which fear attack that they would be protected against the aggressor, the task of disarmament would be greatly simplified. Two principal difficulties are that it is impossible to say to what degree assurances would be found necessary, and it is unlikely if the nations in general would be disposed at present to increase their commitments. If war indeed should come, neutrality would hardly be feasible, but no nation in the world wishes to sacrifice its neutrality in advance.

The problem remains therefore that countries such as France will decline to reduce their armaments below what they conceive to be the safety line. But certainly the safety line is lowered by the mere existence of peace pledges and institutions. And it will surely be again lowered by a general consent to decrease armaments; for no nation has any absolute needs; each one has only relative needs. Each time the line is lowered makes further lowering possible. Therefore, though French warnings are directed against the expectation of drastic measures of disarmament, this does not rule out some measure of disarmament in accordance with conceptions of safety. Whatever then can be done in the coming months to augment the sentiment of security will increase the prospects of disarmament.

"Happy Landings"—New Style

AN AUTOGIRO lands upon and takes off from the White House lawn. An airplane demonstrated before Government officials at Washington shows that it is capable of landing itself with the pilot flying it "hands-off." A "sky-car" looking for all the world like an automobile, and having some features even simpler, proves to be the most spectacular of the new developments in the National Aircraft Show.

This trilogy of recent achievements epitomizes the unremitting effort of aeronautical science to create a new medium of transportation for the average man.

The first two herald progress in overcoming one of the heavier-than-air vehicle's greatest handicaps: that which finds landing the most difficult aspect of learning to fly. The autogiro, which lands almost vertically, descends more slowly than a parachute. The latter, to meet Government specifications, must drop not faster than twenty-one feet per second. The autogiro descends at a rate of fourteen feet per second. Those figures betoken one kind of progress by putting safety into flying's most exacting piloting requirement.

The self-landing airplane, though it lands horizontally, eliminates the need for the high degree of skill normally required in this maneuver. Thus, in another way it also plays an important rôle in making flying easier and safer for the average man.

The "sky-car" also is designed with recognition of the difficulty in landing. Its builder, one of aviation's most respected engineers, had as his goal a craft that the normal person could learn to fly safely in four hours. As part of his effort to achieve this goal he built a craft that cannot be nosed over when it is being landed.

This feature of the "sky-car," however, is not so prominent as some others. One commentator on its design makes an interesting choice of features most symbolic of its simplicity. His selection is the word "ready" on the engine heat indicator. "Ready!" It is even simpler than reading the heat indicator on an automobile instrument panel which is calibrated in degrees of temperature!

"Happy landings," is aviation's equivalent of "bon voyage." Clearly, the aircraft designer is saying "happy landings" to the public in a most intensely practical way these days.

Roughing It—Two Pictures

"LOOKS like rain, Bill. Guess we'd better lay the blankets under the canoe tonight."

Two sun-tanned youths pulled a light canoe from a stream onto the green bank under thick pines. From the craft they drew four blankets, two pots, a frying pan, an ax, eating utensils and a small box of provisions.

Soon a fire of sputtering pine boughs cast shadows into the gathering dusk and the two set about preparing a supper of beef soup, canned corn, hard bread and cocoa.

With tin plates washed in the stream and the fire replenished for the night, the pair laid their blankets on the ground under the overturned canoe and turned in, first removing jackets and shoes.

"This is the life, Bill."

"Yeh. Glad we brought two blankets apiece this year. Got kinda cold last year with only one. 'Nite."

"Oh, there the lights go out again! Something wrong with that dynamo."

"No, the car engine stopped. I'll start it."

With the car motor going and the little dynamo turning out electricity, the camp was again flooded in light. A balloon-tired trailer supported a small canvas house, in which four persons sat about a folding table eating a meal of fruit cocktail, pork chops, peas, biscuits, honey and milk. An electric stove warmed an apple pie, while a small electric ice box preserved a bottle of milk, butter, eggs and cheese. Two wide spring beds, covered with thick mattresses and heavy blankets, awaited occupants on each side.

"Say, there isn't enough room in here to turn around in. We should have brought two trailers."

"Yes, and I had to wait five minutes for hot water to shave with this morning. And that mattress is hard and it's too high at the foot."

"Well, you've got to expect some discomfort when you're roughing it, you know."

Business Pointing Upward?

THE indicators of the state of business for March displayed such a steadiness that the succeeding breaks in several markets during April have not deterred statisticians from prognosticating that the future trend will be upward. Bradstreet's wholesale price index showed the first advance in seventeen months. The Annalist index of business activity, which declined from 110 in May, 1929, to slightly below 75 in January this year, is now 77. In Europe the same trend is noticeable. The last index numbers from the principal countries afford signs of arrested or improving prices, of a brisker movement of goods, and of employment gains.

These straws in the wind have been seized upon for some statistical exercise in the periodicity of the trade or business cycle. The Irving Trust Company has issued a chart showing the duration of decline and of recovery to what is called normal in the eight major business depressions since 1880, using for this purpose the index numbers of business activity compiled by the Annalist. It is interesting to find from this study that in none of the seven depressions previous to this have more than ten months elapsed from the low point to "normal." Since the Annalist index has pointed upward for the last two months, precedent encourages the hope that these two months represent a consistent trend, that business has indeed returned to an even keel, and that the year-end should see the mills again humming with renewed activity.

The return of boom conditions will not mean that the economic problems exposed in the last two years will have been solved. Only two factors will have been restored to operation in expediting business. One is the use of money in productive enterprise. While prices are sinking, money is apt to stay out of employment, waiting for the time when its owners feel that a bottom has been reached. The other factor is what is technically known as the velocity of circulation, or the rate at which goods are exchanged. The advent of what are felt to be bottom prices persuades people to buy goods freely.

But the major problem of the business cycle will remain—why there is a business cycle at all. It is to be hoped that business leaders will spare some of the time spent in cashing in the profits of the next boom to study measures for flattening out the business cycle. To say "never again" should be the pledge of a real "new era" school.

Editorial Notes

It may be a little difficult for most persons to see how the most aggressive political question could obtrude itself into a class on physics, but it is reported that Professor Armfeld of the White Russian Agricultural Academy of Minsk has been punished, for his persistent exclusion of politics from his classes. He is said to have stated that "physics have nothing to do with politics." The professor might take heart from the fact that it was a certain Galileo who found that astronomical calculations were considered to have an undermining influence on church and state.

"Mechanical Heaven Proposed for City," reads a headline in a New York paper. Isn't that carrying this machine age business just a bit too far, even for New York?

And now furnaces in pastel shades are being shown to the trade. But even the prettiest furnace will not induce many persons to pay it regular visits for a while now.

Spanish hotels and theaters which have dropped "royal" from their names since the nation became a republic still promise tourists a royal welcome.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

SIGNS multiply that the wet and dry issue is not to be the dominant factor in the determination of the next presidential election. Doubtless this is due to the fact that prevailing business conditions are turning the minds of people to other phases of the economic problem. Mr. Raskob, perhaps discouraged by the failure of his effort to force a wet declaration upon the Democratic National Committee, sails for Europe, saying that economic conditions will receive chief attention in the next platform. Jouett Shouse, his right-hand man, echoes this prophecy, but obscures his position by falling into a violent controversy with Republican Chairman Fess over the issue of religious bigotry, which certainly has no part in the present discussion. Republican leaders, too, agree that the present indications are that the prohibition issue, which seemed to be all-controlling, is likely not to play so prominent a part as had been expected in the next conventions.

Indeed, there is apparent a material lessening of the activity of the campaign against prohibition. The leaders of the "Association Against, etc." have been silent ever since Congress adjourned. Only Mrs. Sabin, with her bevy of fashionable figures from the Social Register, continues to make any stir in the fight on prohibition. Meanwhile it is apparent that enforcement is becoming more intelligent and more effective.

When people were rolling in money and stocks were making men rich, on paper, in a day, they thought little of economic conditions, and could wrangle over what and how they were going to drink. Today the necessity of reëstablishing business activity, of extending employment, of meeting destitution, and of stabilizing employment in the future, are the issues which are most engaging the thought of politically minded Americans. Prohibition is, of course, largely an economic problem. Perhaps its greatest advantage is that it turns into the channels of useful trade and industry the money which formerly supported liquor selling. But it is only a part of the greater economic problem which confronts the American people. To that problem the foremost minds in the United States are now devoting themselves.

* * *

Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, is in the very uncomfortable position of being widely regarded as a traitor to his class. It is a position which men famed in the history of the world have occupied before him—usually to their immediate discomfort, but undoubtedly to their enduring fame. When an aristocrat, like Mirabeau, for example, deserts his fellows to make common cause with a revolutionary rabble, or a millionaire, like the late Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, sets himself to attacking the unwarrantable privileges of wealth, he usually incurs the bitter resentment of those whom he has deserted without too speedily winning the unqualified confidence of those whom he seeks to aid.

At present Mr. Couzens is in much that position. At this moment he is pressing the proposition that the immediate task of intelligent and patriotic leaders is so to stabilize employment as to give the willing worker an opportunity to earn his living. The Senator declares that "questions of unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, the regulation of industry, do not arise in Congress unless there is a great need." And after citing certain facts illustrative of the tendency toward conservation of wealth in this country, he goes on to say:

> The people of our country will not be so much concerned about "who owns America" if those who own and control its destinies will see to it that a proper division of the earnings of industry is provided between the workers and capital.
>
> If business is insistent upon running the Government, let them provide ways and means so that all of our citizens will have an adequate income, that they are provided with a decent home and adequate food and clothing. They will then not find any necessity for government interference with business, nor will they find any ground in which to sow the seed of Communism.

Many years ago, before the Senator had entered upon a career as a national figure, I had occasion in Detroit to observe something of his real interest in the condition of the masses and of the way in which he supplemented his advocacy of public measures for their amelioration by widespread personal benefactions of the most generous character. No one informed as to this side of his nature can possibly question the absolute sincerity of his political preachments on this subject.

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A month or so ago, after I had gone over the early American village which Henry Ford is constructing near his factory at Dearborn, Mich., that eminent antiquarian presented to me a full set of McGuffey's Readers. These elementary schoolbooks, on which millions of youthful American minds have been nurtured, are held by Mr. Ford to have contributed greatly to both the moral and the patriotic sentiment of the nation. From "AX—ax," which, with a picture of that useful implement, leads off the first volume, to three quotations on "Death," "Life," and "Heaven," with which the pupil, now filled with pious aspirations, closes the fifth volume, the text instills all the homely virtues, with no disturbing suggestion that any social or economic injustice will confront him on his way through the world for which McGuffey has prepared him.

* * *

Oddly enough, I had hardly returned to Boston when there came to my desk a translation of "New Russia's Primer," printed apparently in facsimile of the rudimentary textbook on which Russian youth are being brought up. No poetry, no moral maxims, no effort at fine writing or elevated sentiment finds place in its pages. It is a description, even more, an impassioned eulogy, of the Five-Year Plan, and an acid criticism of the economics of the nonsocialistic nations. Written for the education of children from twelve to fourteen years, it tells its story in a peculiarly interesting and convincing fashion.

The satire of Mr. Box, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Cox going into the hat business as rivals, overstocking the market, cutting prices until all three go broke after vainly endeavoring to bolster up trade by the argument that "You may have only one head . . . but every American should wear three hats!" will make any child laugh. Only the American business man can fail to find it funny. He, recalling the earnest endeavors of the automobile manufacturers to encourage "two-car families" may look on it as a scandalous assault on sound business practice.

Sometimes the Russian writer slips into laughable blunders, as when in the chapter devoted to showing the wastefulness of capitalistic production he writes: "On the cotton plantation they breed a weevil which destroys the cotton crop." A people which has spent tens of millions of dollars in the effort to eradicate the boll weevil will not find anything humorous in the Bolshevist suggestion that the pestiferous insect is purposely bred to keep prices of cotton high.

Nevertheless, this book, as an illustration of the way in which socialistic ideas are being systematically implanted in the minds of Russia's children, merits study. While McGuffey presents such titles as "Respect for the Sabbath Rewarded," "Control Your Temper," "The Venomous Worm" (being the worm of the still), and "Religion, the Only Basis of Society," the Bolshevist primer deals with "The Conquest of Water and Wind," "An Electrified Country," "Iron Workmen," "An Unheard-of Machine," and "Factories for the Refining of People." In McGuffey appeal is made constantly to the spiritual side of the reader; the Bolshevist primer is undeviatingly materialistic. The American textbook closes with a poem on Heaven; the Russian with this promise of a brighter future in this world:

> A great plan men have conceived, a great task they have set themselves: To change nature and to change themselves. Are we, such as we are, fit for the new way of life? We know little; we have few engineers, few physicians, few scientists; half of us above eight years of age in the village cannot even read. In America only 6 per cent of the people are illiterate. We need factories not only to refine iron and steel. We need factories to refine people; we need schools, universities, libraries, cottage reading rooms, we need books and newspapers—many times more than we have now. We must eradicate drunkenness; we must close shops of alcohol and replace saloons with theaters and moving pictures, with clubs and rest homes.
>
> We must root out uncouthness and ignorance, we must change ourselves, we must become worthy of a better life. And this better life will not come as a miracle; we ourselves must create it. But to create it we need knowledge; we need strong hands, yes, but we need strong minds, too.

McGuffey, fantastic and out of date as his selections now seem, bred strong minds under whose guidance the American Republic attained its present preëminence. But the ethics, the morality, the religion, the spirit of love inculcated in his pages have been largely repudiated by the Bolshevists along with the economics and political ideals of that age. Will the new order endure even in Russia? That is the question which the whole world now debates.

Out of this world-wide questioning some remedy will no doubt proceed. That it can come through the materialism of the Soviets or in any other way than through a wider recognition of man's responsibility for his brother, and the more general observance of the Golden Rule, I do not for a moment concede.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

John Raskob and the South

THERE is a resentment in the South against what is termed John Raskob's running the Democratic Party. Many thousands of southern Democrats who have been taught all their lives to vote the ticket straight are bolting the party while Raskob is at the head. They feel that he is a Democrat for one purpose only, and when he either achieves that purpose, or abandons it as futile, he will have no more interest in the party. That one purpose is to overthrow prohibition.

The majority of the politicians of the South and the majority of the press have remained loyal to the party and will probably so remain in the next election even if the party goes wet; but the greater element of the party, the rank and file, will not remain loyal. These people had a taste of what it means to bolt and to win, and they are inclined to like the experience. They would like to have the experience of repeating next year.

When the politician bolts his party he lands in a mud puddle of trouble. Many of these bolters have been defeated for public office. Those who expect favors of the party are going to remain loyal. Those who are willing to pluck victory at any cost are going to remain loyal. The third element that will remain loyal is the wet element.

But there will be a more south-wide bolt against the party for going wet in 1932 than in 1928. This will be due to the fact that bolting and winning was tasted in 1928 and the flavor was good. . .

In the next election, with Raskob and Smith controlling the party, the southern Democrats will, in the majority, go to the Republican Party, and if Democracy wins it must do so with eastern and northern votes, for most assuredly the South is dry and has the courage to vote its convictions.—*The Daily Ardmoreite.*

Art and Its Reward

FEMININE emancipation has nowadays progressed so far that even some of our learned judges have been heard to question whether women are not more emancipated than men, at any rate as far as legal status is concerned. Complaints are still indeed advanced on the score of unequal pay for equal work; but even here the inequality is no longer always on the one side.

The Budapest Theater Managers' Union, for instance, is reported to have fixed a maximum scale of pay per night at £7 for actresses and £5 10s. for actors, a decision at which the most ardent feminist would hardly cavil. Here then is a profession, once the monopoly of men, in which women have staked a successful claim to higher remuneration.

In the matter of fixing a maximum at all, the Budapest managers are on more debatable ground. Artistic genius is sufficiently rare to command its price, and it will be at the service of the highest bidder. If the Budapest managers can retain their talent under a system of maximum scales of pay, so much the better for them and their public.

But art more easily crosses frontiers than most other professions and trades, as Hollywood well knows. Unless, therefore, actors' and actresses' salaries are to be regulated by international convention and the level of their performance to be reduced to a featureless mediocrity, the Budapest experiment is one not likely to be imitated in other centers which aspire to theatrical excellence. — *Morning Post* (London).

Why Not a Few Endowed Cows?

A CLASS of sixth grade pupils in a Mount Vernon (N. Y.) school has written a letter to the Westchester County park commissioner thanking him for the swimming and picnic places his board has provided. But they ask, can't he supply them with a farm or a satisfactory substitute therefor where "our school bus could take us to see chickens and cows and maybe a sheep and a goat and some pigs and ducks and maybe some geese and all the things we read about in our reading book." The class spokesman adds that she has seen a cow but never a live pig, but she saw one hanging up in a butcher shop. . . .

Possibly it would be wise for the far-sighted Metropolitan Park Board to see that some of the farms still to be found in its domains shall be preserved in full farm activity. An endowed cow is relatively inexpensive, but it may produce joy for youngsters as well as a supply of marketable milk.—*Cleveland* (O.) *Plain Dealer.*

Liquor and Farm Prosperity

WHAT has become of the argument of the wets, that a restoration of the saloon will be the greatest boon possible for the farmer when one notes the prices prevailing for grain in Canada? Now our neighbors have plenty of booze. There is no Volstead Act across the line, yet we find barley commanding a price of one cent per bushel.

Ever since the adoption of prohibition in this country, the advocates of the saloon have cried out that a restoration of liquor to its throne would bring wonderful prosperity to the farm, would give employment to thousands, and all our ills would be solved. But we note that in dry Mapleton barley is worth thirty times as much as in Canada, that even No. 3 oats bring four times the Canadian price, rye brings from 3 to 8 eights per bushel against 23 cents here; wheat ranges from 15 to 33 cents per bushel, while our farmers are securing from 51 to 60 cents, and Canadian butter sells for 10 cents a pound.

If these prices are a sample of the prosperity the wets have in view for the farmer, there should be no rush on the part of agriculturists to do away with prohibition.—*Mapleton* (Minn.) *Enterprise.*